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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,099—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2070	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3945	550	H. T. Wolphell	11th ,,
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt R.N.R.	25th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	6013	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggia	30th ,,
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	4718	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R.	20th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R. N. R.	3rd Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	10th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

1st Nov. 15th Nov. 29th Nov. 13th Dec. 27th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. RACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1069	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,233	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. von HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 9th November.
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C. BARBORO,
Agent
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20th, 1893.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 1st November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
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S. S. "CHANDA," 1,460 tons, on the 5th November, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th October, 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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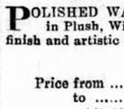

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,338	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,332	18th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th ,,
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

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The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
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Do. do. in piece about 2yds. wide, per yd	4 4	4 12
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PIANOFORTES,
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I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
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BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
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BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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WON'T BURN THE TONGUE IF YOU SMOKE
30 PIPES A DAY.
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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
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(ESTABLISHED IN DECEMBER 1888.)

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Will be Opened in Bombay
EARLY IN FEBRUARY 1894,
On a Day to be Hereafter Notified.

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H. E. Lieut-General CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE, C.B.

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BANKERS : Messrs. KING, KING & Co.
BUSINESS AGENTS : Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LD.

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	SUBJECTS.	PRIZE-GIVERS.
1	For the best Landscape in any medium	The Society's Gold Medals (Value Rs 100 each).
2	For the best Figure subject in any medium	
3	For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Oil-colours	
4	For the best Painting of Flowers or Still-life, in Water-colours	
5	For the best Painting in Monochrome (any medium)	
6	For the best Sketch *a* in Oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in.	The Society's Silver Medals.
7	For the best Sketch *a* in Water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8in.	
8	For the best Drawing in Pastel, Black or Coloured Crayons	
9	For the best Architectural Drawing	
10	For the best Model in any material	
11	For the best Photograph *b*, printed by any process	
12	For the best Delhi Painting on Ivory	

The following Prizes will be given in Money :—

13	For the best Picture in Exhibition (Rs 150)	His Excellency the Governor.
14	For the best Landscape in Water-colours (Indian subject)—(Rs 100)	
15	For the best Picture in Oil-colours by a Native of India *c* (Rs 75)	
16	For the best Model in Plaster or *Terra Cotta* by a Native of India *c* (Rs 75)	His Highness Sir Takhtsinjee, G.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bhavnagar
17	For the best Picture in Water-colours by a Native of India *c* (Rs 50)	
18	For the best Figure-painting *d* in Water-colours (Rs 70)	The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court.
19	For the best Landscape in Water-colours by a Native of India *c* (Rs 50)	The Hon'ble Mr H M Birdwood, M.A., LL.M.
20	For the best Figure-painting *d* in Oil-colours (Rs 100)	Some Members of the Bombay Bar.
21	For the best Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur (Rs 30)	
22	For the best Copy of *e* Figure-painting in Oil by a Native Lady Amateur *e* (Rs 20)	Mr Ardasir Sorabji Camdin.
23	For the best Figure-painting in Oil ; subject—An Indian lady of the 19th century *f* of any nationality ; scene—In a garden *c* (Rs 50)	
24	For the best Figure-painting in Oil, subject—An Indian Lady of the *Puranic* age suffering from the pangs of separation from her husband as depicted in Hindu mythology ; scene—In the Jungle *c* (Rs 50)	Mr Jagmohandas Vandravandas.
25	For the best Picture in any medium of an Indian Street Scene (Rs 50)	Some Pleaders of the High Court
26	For the best Original Drawing in pen and ink (Rs 50)	Mr E Wimbridge
27	For the best Painting of Animal-life in Oil or Water-Colours (Rs 50)	
28	For the best set of 6 Photographs, of other than Portraits, negatives not less than 8½ by 6½ in., taken and printed by any process since the date of the last Exhibition by an amateur in India (Album or Views)—(Rs 50)	Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart, CSI
29	For the best Picture in any medium by a Native Student of an Art School in India (Rs 60)	Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart
30	For the second best Picture in any medium by a Native Student of an Art School in India (Rs 40)	
31	For the best Picture by a Lady who has not taken another prize (Rs 50)	Mr Nowrojee N Wadia, CIE
32	For the best Architectural Drawing of any building in India *g* (Rs 50)	
33	For the best Sketch *h* of any part of Bombay (Rs 50)	Mr Jamsetjee N Tata
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35	For the best Picture drawn by a Student of the Sir J J School of Art, Bombay (Rs 60)	Mr Vajeshankar Gavarishankar (in commemoration of the late Mr Gavarishankar Udeyshankar, C S I, Dewan of Bhavnagar)
36	For the second best Picture drawn by a Student of the Sir J J School of Art, Bombay (Rs 40)	
37	For the best Study of an Ornamental Door or Window (Indian style) by an Art Student in India *g* (Rs 50)	Mr Harkisondas Narotamdas
38	For the best Landscape in any medium (Rs 50)	Mr George Cotton
39	For the best Picture in any medium of a Hindu or Mussalman Building in India (Rs 50)	Mr G C Whitworth, ICS
40	For the best Picture of Still-life in Oil-colours (Rs 50)	A Lover of Art
41	For the best Picture of Fruit, or Flowers, or Still-life in Water-colours (Rs 50)	Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim
42	For the best Work by a local artist in Wood Engraving (Rs 50)	The "Rast Goftar"
43	For the best Work by a Native of India in Lithograph, printed in colours (Rs 50)	Mr K N Kabraji.
44	For the best Portrait in Oil or Water Colours (Rs 100)	The "Times of India"
45	For the best Drawing by a girl not over 15 (Rs 20)	Her Excellency Lady Harris, CI
46	For the best Drawing by a girl not over 11 (Rs 10)	
47	For the best Photograph *f* by an amateur (Rs. 40)	Messrs Babajee Sakharam and Co
48	For the best Photograph on Bromide Paper of Animal-life by an amateur (Rs 25)	Vety. Capt James Mills, AVD
49	For the best photo enlargement by any process by a Hindu amateur ; size not less than 15 by 12 in (Rs 25)	Messrs Damodar Madhowrao Dukle and Co.

Prospectus, General Rules, and full Particulars can be had on application to SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

a See Rule 10 of General Rules.
b See Rule 11 of General Rules.
c See Rule 3 (a) of General Rules.
d Figure includes Full length, Head, or Group of Figures.
e Should Prize No 22 lapse, it will be added to No. 21.
f See Rule 11 of General Rules.
g See Rule 3 (a) of General Rules.
h Rule 10 of General Rules does not apply to this competition.

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SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 20th day of November, 1893, for the Supply of 2,000 Cases of KEROSINE OIL 150° proof test.

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4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 30th October, 1893.

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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
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INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to .....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE :—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, Incl'g. RESERVE FUND,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d*, secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a practice game, at 5 p.m., to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Naseri entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Time entered the dock on Saturday, and the Marquis of Backquehem yesterday.

LORD'S DAY UNION MEETING.—A meeting in the interest of the Lord's Day Union for India will be held at the Free Church of Scotland, at 8-30 p.m., to-day.

A HINDU BOY ROBBED.—On Saturday last, a Hindu boy, named Pandoorang Hurrichand, aged seven years, was playing in front of his house, at Dammer Lane, when he was enticed away, and robbed of a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 20.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.—In consequence of the reductions of wages, about eighty operatives of the Bassoon Silk Mill, Victoria Road, struck work. A body of policemen were placed at the mill premises to prevent any disturbance being made, and everything passed off quietly.

KIT FOR CENTRAL AFRICA.—A correspondent asks: "Can any of your numerous readers advise me as to necessary kit for anyone (man of course), bound for British Central Africa? I would be much obliged. Correspondence may be directly sent to De V., care of Editor, *Observer*, Ootacamund, Nilgiris."

FIRE.—On Saturday night, an alarm of fire was raised in a shop, belonging to one Mahadooji Bhow, situated at Bhuleshwar. It appears that a kerosine oil lamp, which had been placed in the shop, fell down, and set fire to a few soiled clothing. The flames were extinguished before any damage could be done.

THE MUNICIPAL VACANCY.—Mr. Eknath R. Khote writes to us: "I shall thank you to contradict the report you have published that I am a candidate for the seat in the Corporation, rendered vacant by the sad death of Mr. Damodar Thakersey Mooljee. I had never any intention whatever of contesting this seat; but the rumour is due to some of my kind friends having put forth my name without a reference to me."

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held, yesterday, on the Maidan, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of a Hindu, aged about thirty years. The body was found floating in a well on the maidan, opposite the Elphinstone High School, on Sunday, about noon. It was then dressed in a bundee, waistcoat, white dhotur, and had some ornaments on the fingers and arms. Information was immediately circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the same. A verdict of death from drowning was returned.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

Quadrille	Commerce ... Kuhner.
Overture	Egmont ... Beethoven.
Polka Mazurka	Am Neckarstrande ... Schlay.
Fantasia	...on New and Popular Ballads ... Kappey.
Valse	Swinging ... Edward Silva.
Galop	Die Wilderer ... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A HINDU HUNG HIMSELF.—A Coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Vittoo Vasudew, aged forty years, lately a jobber in a cotton mill, residing at Kala Chowki Road. Deceased was a habitual drunkard. Deceased was seen entering his room on Sunday, worse for liquor, and shut the door from within. Some time after, the neighbours broke open the door to find that the deceased had hanged himself to death. He was at once released and taken to the Hospital where the House Surgeon pronounced life was extinct. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday at Mahim Bazar Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Narayen Hurry, a watchman. Deceased was aged fifty-five years, and resided at Mahim. On the 24th instant, he left some gunpowder on a piece of paper to be dried under the sun, and he himself sat by smoking a *biddee*, a sparkle from which flew into the powder, and an explosion ensued. Deceased was severely burnt. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to burns received from an accidental explosion of gunpowder.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—To-morrow evening, the leading members of Mr. Thomas Hudson's well-known Surprise Party, appear in conjunction with Professor and Madame Steen, at the Tivoli Theatre. Mr. Hudson, the peerless "mirth-provoker," Miss May Habgood, whose pianoforte performances are marvellous, the ever popular Miss Liuton and Miss Norman, whose name is well-known throughout Australia, will take their accustomed parts in the programme. Professor and Madame Steen with their wonderful thought reading will mystify as well as amuse the audience, which ought to be as large as any Mr. Hudson ever secured in Bombay.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court., yesterday, Inspector Hack charged Bhagia Kalta and Kurson Hurry, with robbing a Hindu child, of a gold wristlet. The child was playing in the passage when its mother suddenly heard it cry. The parent came out of the room and saw the child standing near the accused. The second accused had got the wristlet in his hand. The accused were arrested, and handed over to the police. There are five previous convictions against the first accused and two against the second. The Magistrate, on the evidence before the Court, convicted the accused, and formally committed them to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Jambusar was held at Jambusar, on the 28th inst, in the Manekramji Library Hall, in connection with the coming Provincial Conference, Mr. B. V. Desai presided. The subjects to be spoken of in the ensuing Conference were thoroughly discussed and unanimously approved of by the meeting. Messrs. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad and Bhupatrai Varajrai were elected as delegates for Jambusar. In accordance with a deputation from Ahmod, Messrs. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Keshavram Kashiram, Pleader, and Balwantrai Shirprasad, Pleader, were elected delegates without a single dissentient. The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the chairman and hearty cheers to the Queen.

A DISHONEST DHOBIE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Superintendent Roberts and Inspector Killen, of the Dockyard Police, charged Ramji Gosai, a *dhobie*, with criminal breach of trust in respect of forty-five pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to Charles Falconbridge and two other seamen on board the H. M. S. Lapwing. The accused took away the clothes to wash and did not return until a complaint was made to the police. Constable Williamson made inquiries and found that the accused could not produce the pieces of apparel entrusted to him. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE RIOTS: RECOGNITION OF SERVICES.—Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Manockjee Jamsetjee, a refreshment room-keeper, at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, who rendered assistance to the police during the late riots by collecting information and promptly transmitting it to them:—Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 26th October, 1893. Mr. Manockjee Jamsetjee who has a refreshment room, on Lady Jamsetjee Road, at Mahim, is a most worthy man. He has never failed to give assistance to the police, and the aid he rendered during the recent riots by collecting information and promptly transmitting it to the police has been most valuable.—(Sd.) R. H. VINCENT, Acting Commissioner of Police.

ROBBING A JEWELLER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Tighe, yesterday, charged Ramdass Liladhar, and three other Hindus, with theft of a black leather purse, containing diamonds and other precious stones, valued at Rs. 1,800, and belonging to Luxmon Dhondu, a jeweller and goldsmith. The complainant was going along the Dady Sett Agiary Lane on the evening of the 29th instant, when he met the accused on the road. The accused were pushing one another and appeared as if they were drunk. They also pushed the complainant as they passed him. After they had gone some distance the complainant examined his pocket and found that the purse was missing. He made a report to the police, who arrested the accused at midnight. Property worth Rs. 1,200 was recovered from the accused, which was identified by the complainant as the portion of the stolen property. The case stands adjourned.

A PRESENTATION.—On Saturday last, an interesting ceremony in connection with the presentation of a gold watch and guard to Mr. Eduljee Temooljee Baria, Weaving Master of the Nagpore Empress Mill, took place in the rooms of the Union Club, at Nagpore, the occasion being his transfer to Bombay in the same capacity in the Sonnerdas Mill. The officers and subordinates connected with the Empress Mill met together that evening, to do honour to their colleague, on his departure to Bombay, Mr. C. V. Naydu, barrister-at-law, being in the chair. The chairman, having briefly alluded to the services of Mr. Eduljee in laudatory terms, presented him with the watch and guard. Mr. E. T. Baria, having suitably replied, nosegays and garlands of flowers were distributed, and the meeting dispersed. The club-house was decorated with flags and flowers, and made to appear quite gay.

FATALLY WOUNDED DURING THE RIOTS.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Appa Gunaji, aged thirty years, employed in the service of one Sadashiv Gunpat, a shop-keeper, at Jail Road, At 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th August last, the first day of the riots, deceased left his shop, and went to take his meal at a friend's house, at Nowroji Hill, Mazagon. On his return to the shop at Jail Road he was attacked by a crowd of Mahomedan rioters, and received injuries on his head and knee. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where three days after admission fever set in, and the injured knee became swollen. Twelve days after his admission it was found necessary to perform a surgical operation on the injured part. Subsequently diarrhœa set in, fever continued increasing and he died at 1 p.m., on Sunday last. A verdict of death from injuries received to the knee, the result of having been struck with sticks by Mahomedans during the late riots, was recorded.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Rustim Pestonji, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, placed two Bhandaries, named Shivram Ambajee and his servant, Visram Luximon, before Mr. Pheroz H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of selling toddy, worth three annas, without a license from the Collector of Abkari. Mr. De Souza defended the two accused. In placing the outline of the case before the Magistrate, Mr. Rustim stated that in consequence of certain information received he gave twelve copper coins, out of which two were marked with a pen-knife, to one Kondaji Bhagaji, with instruction to go to the accused, who were then sitting near a shed in an oart at Gamdevi, and purchase toddy from them. Kondaji immediately went on his errand and the second accused sold the toddy to him in the presence of the first accused. On a signal being made, the Chief Inspector, who was then lying in ambush outside the cart, in company of Inspector Sanderson, rushed into the hut occupied by the two accused. On being questioned the second accused produced all the coins from the pocket of a bundee, which was hanging on a nail in the hut. Mr. DeSouza, in addressing the court, said that whatever evidence there might be against the second accused there was absolutely no evidence against the first accused. He came on the scene afterwards, when he was arrested by the police. His Worship, in convicting both the accused, said that there was no doubt left in his mind that the second accused sold the toddy and the first accused aided and abetted in the offence. He fined both the accused Rs. 25 each. The Magistrate informed Mr. Rustim that the first accused, who had a license for drawing toddy, had committed such a serious offence as to be deprived of his license. His Worship did not wish to interfere with any departmental arrangement, but wished that those facts to be reported to the Collector,

THE BOMBAY AND AKOLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following report, which had been circulated among the shareholders, was taken as read:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the twelve months ending 30th June 1893. The increased number of factories at short distances from Akola and the very small crop had an unfavourable result upon the company's operations. The total quantity of cotton ginned, this season was nearly equal to that of the last year, which was bojas 3,298-1-24 against bojas 3,144-4-1 last year; but owing to the disproportionate division of the pool, your company had to pay Rs. 2,164 to the other companies who did a smaller business. From the statement of accounts already circulated you will see that there has been a loss of Rs. 1,340-13-9; deducting this sum from the last year's balance of Rs. 1,396-8-2, there remains a balance of Rs. 55-10-5 to the credit of profit and loss account. The directors regret to announce the death of Mr. Balaparsad Shewbux, one of the directors of the company since its commencement. The directors are glad to state that the cotton crop is excepted to be a large one, and if nothing happens to check the growth, they hope to do a good business. Two of your directors, Messrs. Dayabhoy Tapidass and Cursetjee C. Mehta, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration. Insurance on the Company's buildings and machinery is covered at Rs. 30,000.

The above report having been adopted, the resolutions embodied therein were carried unanimously. The customary complainment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

After the proceedings of the ordinary meeting were terminated, an extraordinary meeting was held, when the following resolution was carried unanimously:—That the articles of association be altered in the manner following. In the article 37th the following words shall be struck out, viz:—Provided that no share shall be called up to an extent in excess of the amount called up in respect of the rest of the issued or allotted shares for the time being. Provided also that no call shall exceed in amount Re. 125 and an interval of one month shall elapse between any two successive calls. In the article 99 the word "five" shall be substituted for the words "seven or more" in the last line thereof. In the article 90 the word "one" shall be substituted for the word "five" in the third line thereof so that the qualification of a director shall be at least five shares.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.
Vigil of all Saints.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 436, 222, and 427.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.
All Saints' Day.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 163, 292, and 297.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.
All Saints' Day.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.
All Saints' Day.
Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong with Sermon.
Wednesday, 6 a.m.—Holy Communion. 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist. 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong.
Alms for the All Saints' Sisterhood.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.
All Saints' Day.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion,

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th October, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	20	16	.....	36
For previous 13 weeks of half-year.	6,603	3,419	131	10,153
Total for 14 weeks...	7,103	3,819	141	11,063
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Ry. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date do.	.....	.....	.....	.....

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrations the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Aubor.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

THIS case was resumed on Tuesday, the 4th instant, before Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Eduljee Mody, Messrs. Goculdas Kahandass Parekh, Taleyarkhan, and Lalji Ruttonji, appearing for the prosecution, and Lord Colin Campbell and D. M. Karaka, barristers-at-law, for the accused.

At the commencement of the trial Lord Colin Campbell applied that thirty-seven persons now in police custody be released on bail, under Sec. 496, Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate said he would give his decision this (Monday) morning.

Dulabjee Bhugwandas, Hospital Assistant of Junagadh State for the last two years, being examined, said: I attend to indoor patients. One Maru Govind was under my treatment as an indoor patient. I treated him from the 15th August till 13th September. He had three wounds on the head. He was brought to our hospital from Patan. I remember one Shialamdas, he was an Indore patient. I treated him from 10th August to 24th September, 1893. He had several wounds on his head. I do not remember the number of wounds. He has about forty accumosis on the back. He was brought from Patan.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Abju Soonderjee, an inhabitant of Shahpore, at present living in Junagadh, said: I am a duffedar in the police for the last three years. I was sent to Patan in July last by the Junagadh city Foujdar to be under the orders of the Police Superintendent to keep orders for the *tajias*. I went to Patan on 23rd July, I know Noor Punja and Mirajee Patel. The Police Superintendent had taken up his quarters at the Foujdar's office. I gave notices to the two persons under instructions from the Police Superintendent. The one notice pointing the way, and the other the place directing where the *tajias* were to be immersed. This took place on the 25th July at 9 o'clock in the morning. At 4 o'clock in the evening I accompanied Mr. Vaz, taking with me the notices near the junction. I know Kazi Azummia; he accompanied us. The Mahomedans came with their *tajias*, pushed the police, and went by the Dehotsarg Road. The number of Mahomedans who went by the Dehotsarg Road, was more than a thousand at that time. The *taboots* were near the gate. Most of the processionists had sticks in their hands and some large pieces of wood. All the men went by the Dehotsarg Road. I could identify Valandmia, Noor Punja Patel, and Kazi Azummia, as I saw them on the Dehotsarg Road. The Mahomedans came back after going some distance, and accompanied us through the Sadak Road, and we all went near the spot of Bhuria Bawa's temple. I saw about twenty-five persons olimbing the *agashi*. The Superintendent, I, and others, went to the *wada*, where a stone was thrown at the Superintendent, whereupon he fell down. I saw the Mahomedans on the *agashi* striking the bawas with sticks. I saw some of them pulling down the compound wall, some cutting down trees, and some throwing stones. Witness identified certain persons who gave their names as follows:—Ismail Ali, Habib Tar, Ibrahim Gani, and Gani Ahmed.

Examined by the Court, witness said: I have not made any statement before the Police Superintendent or any other police officers. I have made a statement before the Police Superintendent regarding the serving of the notices. The Foujdar took it down in the presence of the Superintendent. I did not identify any of the persons before the Superintendent, but I orally told him. I cannot identify any of those who were in the *wada* and near the compound wall. The Superintendent who was hurt was brought into the field by Moti sepoy and myself. After we came there the Mahomedans brought their *tajias* from the *wada* and depositing the same, went away. A bawa was going on the river bank when several Mahomedans were beating him. We sent a police peon to help him, whereupon the Mahomedans ran away and the bawa was sent to the Dhurumsalla. One Nuru sepoy came and told us that Nagardass was killed. After some time I saw fire in several places. We then went to Bhuria Bawa's temple, where a dead body was burning. Then the dead bodies of two Brahmins, Nagardass and Soni, were brought by the police to the Amli-Chowk. A wounded bawa was also brought into the Chowk. We then went away from Dehotsarg with the dead bodies and the wounded bawa, and arrived in Patan Dhurumsalla, at about eleven o'clock in the evening. I don't know where the Mahomedans were at that time. I was not examined by Captain Lloyd, the Prant Officer.

The witness's cross-examination was reserved.

Bapalal Jamietram said: I am a Hindu inhabitant of Ahmedabad and at present live in Patan. I am kurkoon to the Police Foujdar for the last three years and-a-half. I was asked to put up boards on the *tajia*-day by the Police Superintendent. It was on the morning of the 25th July at 10-30. I was entrusted to put up four boards, one of which was to be put up at the junction. The ground was dug up, and the boards put up. The second board was put up on a high ground. The third board was put up at the end of the main-road near the bridge and the fourth was put up near Mankeshwar at Kharijal. When the *tajias* were brought out I was at the *Kotha*. I accompanied the Superintendent of Police at the junction, where I saw Mr. Vaz and his party. The Kazi was with us there. After the Kazi left about one hundred and fifty persons came to the place, where we were standing. They pushed the police and went by the Dehotsarg Road. Motilal called out to Abraham Bakhai to stop them. He called out and made signs with his hands to stop them. In the meantime the Mahomedans came with *tajias*. Valandmia also came there, and the Mahomedans pushed the police and went further. The number of the Mahomedans amounted to 300 or 400 men. (The witness identified Valandmia, Habib Tar, Ebrahim Gani Bakhai, Ismael Yacoob Ismail Jooma, Gani Gaji, Dadla Hajam, Abbas Abraham, Jaynamia Mahomedmia, Mahomed Fakiruddin, Mahomed Abdool Kurim, Fazal Hajam, Cassum Hajam, Noor Punja, Mirajee Patel, and Mahomed Abrahim.) We then went to the Kharijal. (The witness identified certain persons who gave their names as follows:—Jamal Khanjee, Punja Hansco Chand, Osman Noor Mahomed, Amdoo Mujawar, Ismail Ali, and Abdoola Aboo.) I then went with Mr. Lulloobhoy near the *wada*. The Mahomedans were breaking the wall of Bhuria Bawa's *chapri*. Some Mahomedans were cutting the trees in the *wada*. I went into the *wada*, and saw some Mahomedans going on the *agashi*. On the Bhuria Bawa's *ajashi* there were five or six bawas, besides the Mahomedans. The Mahomedans were beating the bawas. I knew by name some of the Mahomedans who had gone to the *agashi*. They are Gani Gaji, Abbas Ebrahim, Dadla Hajam, Gani Khatki, Ismail Jooma, Ismail Yakoob, and Habib Tar. I could not see some as their backs were turned towards me. Those who broke the walls are Mahomed Fakirudin and Mahomed Abdool Karim. I cannot identify those who were cutting the trees. Sheriffmia and Mubarakmia were sent by the Police Superintendent to persuade the Mahomedans to disperse. A police peon, named Nuru, came and informed me that Duffedar Nagardas was killed, and said to the Police Superintendent that the Mahomedans wanted to snatch the rifle from a sepoy, from whence he had taken possession of the same. I then went to give information to Ambaram to telegraph to the Dewan that a disturbance had taken place. Next day I did not see Nagardas's dead body.

Cross-examination was reserved.

On the 25th instant Dulabhram Kalidass was examined, who said: I am police jemadar in Patan. I had been ordered by Police Suprintendent Lalcobhoy to put up notice boards in connection with the *taboots*. I put up four boards at different places. I accompanied the Nani Khel *tajias*, Kazi Azummia and Mia Mehesan accompanied us. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent gave notices to Kazi Azummia and Mia Mehesan. The *tajiahs* accompanied by the Mahomedans came there. Foujdar Hariprasad and Abju gave notices and prohibitory orders to them. Several Mahomedans went by the Dehotsarg Road. One Ebrahim Gani was standing there, whereupon the Superintendent told him to ask the Mahomedans to wait till the Kazi and Valandmia came there. Then about 1,000 or 1,200 Mahomedans went with their *tajias* by the Dehotsarg Road. The Police Superintendent and the Assistant Police Superintendent told Kazi Azummia and Valandmia to go by the way where the boards were put up. Then Abju Duffedar and Police Foujdar gave notices to the Mahomedans. Valandmia said that unless they got copies of Colonel Hunter's Commission Report they would not go by the Sadak Road. Whereupon the Vahiwatdar tried to persuade the Kazi and Valandmia, but they did not agree, and said we would not go by this road, but we will go by the way which we took last year. All the Mahomedans went by the Dehotsarg Road. I know some by name, namely, Kazi Azummia, Syed Valandmia, Habib Tar, Ismail Jumma, Ebrahim Gani Bakhai, Gani Khatki, Gani Gaju, Abbas Mulla, Mirajee Patel, and Noor Punja. The witness also identified certain persons who gave their names as follows:—Jamal Khanjee, Oosman Noor Mahomed, Gani Ahmed, and Jamal Ebrahim. When notices were given it was about 5-30 p.m., Madras time. The police officers went by the Sadak Road. Kazi Azummia was with us. When we reached Kharijal we saw the Mahomedans running towards the Vav. In the *wada* I saw some Mahomedans cutting down the trees. Kazi Azummia was with us until we went to the *wada*. From thence he went to the Dehotsarg Road, and was not again seen by me. All the Mahomedans had sticks and *dangs* in their hands. Several Mahomedans climbed up on the gallery of Bhuria Bawa. Two or three bawas were seen on the *agashi* and several Mahomedans went into the buildings of Bhuria Bawa. Twenty persons were seen on the *agashi*. I saw the Mahomedans beating the bawas with sticks. I and other police officers were speaking out loudly to the Mahomedans not to make such "zulum," but deposit the *tajias* and go away. Two of the persons on the *agashi* had "koradis" (hatchets). I recognise one of them who had a "koradi." It was Gani Khatki. I saw also the persons on the *agashi*, they were Abbas Mulla, Ismail Juma, Gani Gaji, Abraham Bakhai, and Habib Tar. I cannot recognise others who were on the *agashi*. In the passage the Mahomedans were beating the police sepoy. Noor Punja, Mirajee Patel, and Valandmia told the Mahomedans to beat the Hindus and go further.

To the Court: You pointed Oosman Noor Mahomed as the person whom you knew by sight, and at the same time you gave his name as Oosman Horiwalla?—I learnt his name in the Court when I pointed him out as the one I knew by sight.

But nobody said he was a horiwalla (boatman). How could you know he was boatman?—I knew him because he was plying a boat at Kharijal.

Witness, continuing, said: In the passage there were many Mahomedans throwing stones, but I cannot identify them except this man. The stones which the Mahomedans were throwing were taken from the walls which they were pulling down. I could not identify those persons who were throwing stones. The Police Superintendent was hurt, as a stone hit him. The Superintendent was at this time below the *agashi*. I went to the Police Superintendent on hearing that he was hurt. The Superintendent was sitting near Kharijal. About fifty persons with *tajias* came near Kharijal through the broken wall. After Lulloobhoy gained consciousness he came near the cokerda. About this time some fifty or seventy-five persons came to us, on seeing which the Police Superintendent directed his jemadar to send some one and induce them to disperse; whereupon the Mahomedans drew back. A bawa was going on the side of the river. He was followed by several Mahomedans, whereupon the Superintendent sent police sepoys to his assistance. A sepoy, named Noor Mahomed, came to Dehotsarg with a rifle, and the Mahomedans were snatching away the rifle. He said Duffedar Nagardas was wounded, and he could not speak. I saw fire and smoke in several places. In Bhuria Bawa's *chapri* I saw one dead body burning. I took it out myself, and Moti sepoy and I removed them to the Amli-Chowk. The head of the dead body was towards the door, and the body was burning with the fire of rubbish, thorns, &c. All the police officers were in the Chowk, when a Punjari of Bhuria Bawa came there with a naked sword. He said that several bawas and a Brahmin named Valabhjee and Duffedar Nagardas were killed and thrown into the river. He said he had escaped with the assistance of that sword. Torches were then lighted, and investigations began. I saw the dead body of Nagardas, and recognised the same. The dead body was half in water and half on the ground. In the meantime two or four Brahmias came and brought out a dead body, which they said was that of Valubhjee. A bawa was found wounded near the door of the cave. I brought this bawa up. The Assistant Superintendent who had been to Bhimghat brought the dead body of Jekla. Afterwards a police sowar came there to make inquiries. Afterwards the dead bodies of two persons were put in a cart and removed to Dhodi Dharumsala. The wounded bawa was also put into a cart and removed to the Dhodi Dharamsala.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Durgadass Anandrai, a Brahmin, living in Patan, said: I am employed as a daroga in the Patan Kacheri. I am in the service for the last thirty years. I am employed in Patan for the last five years. I was with the Wahivatdar on the *tajia*-day. I and the Wahivatdar went to Dehotsarg junction. The Mahomedans were asked to go by the Dehotsarg Road. Notices were given to Valandmia and the Kazi. Several Mahomedans went further, the Wahivatdar asked the Kazi Sahib to call them back. When the Kazi and all others came back Valandmia and the Kazi said that as long as the Commission's report was not given they would not go by the new road. Those who went along the Dehotsarg Road were Habibseth, Mahomedseth, Bakhaiseth; and Mahomed Abdherim. I had known them previously. I can recognise the other Seth also. I don't remember if his name is Ismail Jooma. I know the other Seth also. I have forgotten his name. His name is Salemahomed Hasam. I have forgotten the name of this Seth who gives his name as Gani Ahmed. I also recognise the Maparawalla. I have forgotten his name. He gave his name as Ismail Ali. (The witness also identified Ismail Yakoob, Ibrahim Issa, Abdoola Abba, Ibrahim Noormahomed, and Salemahomed Abdoola, but said he has forgotten their names.) The Mahomedans threw stones, and in order to save my life I fell back. In the compound a stone hit the Police Superintendent. The two bawas were killed by the Mahomedans and thrown into the *mundir* that is on the east side of the *agashi*. I do not know the names of the Mahomedans who were on the *agashi*. I remember the names of two or three persons. The names are Fakir Chandsha, Gani Gaju Seth, Habib Seth. I know other persons by sight. I saw them on the *agashi*. I point out Chandsha, Gani Gaju, and Amdoo Mujawar.

The Court then adjourned.

Inquiry being resumed on the 26th instant, Tricum Mungalji, Karkoon to the Foujdar of Patan, was called and examined. He corroborated the statements of the previous witnesses.

Bilal Rahim, an inhabitant of Junagadh and a Police Sepoy, in answer to the questions by the Court said that he did not make use of his *dang* at the time when he was at Dehotsarg, as he had received no orders to make use of the stick. The Superintendent of Police had given distinct orders not to make use of the sticks. Witness did not stop any Mahomedans from going that way. Witness was pushed by many persons, but he could not identify who they were. The Hindus were throwing stones from the *agashi*. Witness saw no Mahomedan climb the *agashi*. He did not see any Mahomedan beat the Hindus on the *agashi*.

Sukhdin Ramnath, Police Jamadar, being examined by Mr. Parekh, said that he saw accused Jamla Majoon beat the police. He saw many other persons cross the file, but he could not identify them. Ismail Juma was abusing the police and inciting people to beat the police. Witness further said he also could not recognise any persons who were cutting trees. A stone hit one Hasankhan. He did not know the names of those persons who were beaten with stones. In the Bhuria Bawa's mundir fighting was going on with sticks, but he did not see any one inside. In order to save his life he took shelter near the guard in the compound. He could not recognise those persons who went into the mundir. Afterwards a peon, named Naru, told him that the Mahomedans had killed Duffedar Nagardas and advised him to leave the place or the Mahomedans would now fall upon him, but he told him that he would not do so as he was living in this place for the last one and a half year, besides he had arms there. Whereupon he left and came back after half-an-hour, and Naru told him that the Bawas and Nagardass had been killed and advised him to load the guns and fire the balls. He told him that, of course, he had no right to fire, but since murders had been committed there was no harm in firing. He told him to distribute the caps to the police parties. The box of the cartridges was opened, but he could not find Naru. In about ten minutes the Mahomedans came there and asked the Arab Salam where the Jamadar was. Salam gave a false reply that the Jamadar was not there, he was with the Superintendent, and all other sepoys had run away. Salam then took oath and said that the Jamadar was not there, and requested them not to disturb him. Stones were then thrown at him by the Mahomedans, and Salam ran away. Another Hindu policeman, named Maru, was struck with sticks by the Mahomedans, he also ran away. Numbers of stones were thrown at him but since he had concealed himself behind the door the stones did not hit him. The roof and door was then set on fire. He then ran away and concealed himself on a pipal tree near Mahadeo temple. The Kazi said to several Mahomedans to break the *Kobar*, because he said that the blame will be thrown upon the Hindus. Witness could not come out of the Mahaprabhoojee's Batheck as the doors were burning. Ibrahim Khan gave him his shoes and he came out by the door facing the river. The large gate of Mahaprabhoojee's Batheck was burning. The door of the cell of Gajan and Bawa was also burnt. The Mahadeo's image was also burning.

Cross-examination of all the witnesses was reserved, and the Court adjourned.

It has frequently been observed that public benefactors often have no other reward than the consciousness of their good deeds. The inhabitants of the little town of Losehwitz, near Dresden, are determined that no reproach shall be levelled against them in a matter of this kind. Their burgomaster is a worthy man who has ruled over them with signal ability, and who in particular has succeeded during his tenure of office in constructing a bridge over the Elbe at a place where several previous attempts to do so had failed. The Communal Council have assembled in solemn deliberation to consider what reward to offer to their distinguished fellow-citizen, and the upshot is that he has been officially informed that in recognition of his services he will be permitted to cross the bridge as often as he likes without paying the half-penny toll.

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BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Oct. 11, is summarised in the following general remarks:—

Nos. 20 and 16 continued during the past fortnight in exceptionally very brisk inquiry for spot cargo, and their prices for all grades further continued on the rise to the extent of $1 to $2, till some approved spinnings of the former advanced to $84 to $85, and of the latter to $81 to $81½. Arrivals during the period were very limited, only about 4,400 bales went in to replenish old stocks, and as these included Nos. 20 and 16 very sparingly the depletion of these two counts was phenomenally rapid, and without further comment the fact speaks for itself that to-day No. 20 unsold is barely calculated at 2,500 bales, and No. 16 at 500 bales as against previous stocks of 11,000 and 3,000 bales on an average respectively. No. 12 was in very limited request, and hardly any rise took place in its values. Though the latter is also to be said about No. 10, yet as sellers freely met the views of dealers, its offtake was not any way less than its usual run, and was quite up to the mark. A considerable improvement in a general way is looked for both in prices and demand later on in view of light stocks and a rising market in Bombay in sympathy with the advance in cotton. Settlements effected amount to 8,500 bales, comprising about

3,701	bales of No.	20 sold at	$80 to $85
1,200	,,	,, 16 ,,	$78 to $81½
200	,,	,, 12 ,,	$67 to $74½
2,900	,,	,, 10 ,,	$65 to $74
200	,,	,, 8/6 ,,	,,64 to ,,68 to 71½

leaving unsold stocks at 16,200 bales. Rupees are quoted at 194½ wire and 194¾ post.

In Shanghai nearly the same eatures prevailed as here, and as in the market here, owing to scant, supplies Nos. 20 and 16 of every available description were most avidly taken at a rise of Tls. ½ to 1. No. 10 was only inquired for of superior grades at former values. Total sales amount to 4,800 bales, and unsold stock is estimated at 6,500 bales. Rupees are reported at 264½ post.

In Japan there being no unsold "spot" and active business was done in No. 20 for future delivery at $87·50 to $91.50 according to quality, and about 2,500 bales were so transacted. A large business was also done in Indian cotton, and foreign importers found a good outlet for their holdings at hardened values. China ginned was also in demand under the scare of short outturn. Exchange on India is reported at 193¼ post.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 25.

Walker, Lt, Bo, Marine Battn, off leave.

OCTOBER 28.

Broome, Capt, Bengal, Remount Agent, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Dumba,-Stewart, Lt, 26th Ms Infty, on leave, from Rangoon.
Brand, Lt, Bo, 5th L I, on leave, from Telbury.
Beville, Major-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

OCTOBER 29.

Gallwey, Col, Bo, Insptr-Genl of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.
Brodie, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Deesa.

OCTOBER 30.

Armitage, Capt, Ms, R H A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Morton, Brig-Genl, Bengal Dist Staff, on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 25.

Robinson, Lt, Bo, 1st L N Lane, to Deolalee.

OCTOBER 28.

Keown, Lt, 4th Bo Rifles, return to duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 29.

Hildebrand, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 30.

Bennett, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Mean Meer.
Gordon, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2nd Q O B L I, from leave, to Allahabad.
Wood, Lt, Bengal, 5th Fusirs, on duty, to Peshawur.
Gould, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Davidson, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, on duty, to Allahabad.
Home, Lt, Bengal, R E, on transfer, to Umbalia.
Mulvany, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st October.

1. There will be a meeting of the members of "D" Company, at the Government Telegraph Quarters Waudby Road, on Thursday the 2nd November proximo, at 6 p.m. All members of the Company are requested to attend.—Mufti.

2. There will be drill at the following places until further

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 15-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mispah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

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Miss LESLIE NORMAN (Mezzo Soprano),
Who will Sing the beautiful Song,
"DEAREST AND ONLY LOVE,"
From the Opera "Boccaccio."
And now comes your OLD FAVOURITE,
HUDSON (Surprise Party),
Who will RHAPSODISE, PARODISE and VOCALISE for a few moments.
INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES ONLY.
PART II.
PROFESSOR and MADAME STEEN
CARD READING EXTRAORDINARY.
The Committee are invited to Shuffle a pack of cards, and Madame STEEN will Describe them in rotation Telling any card that is thought of without having been given any Previous knowledge of the same; also will Pick out a card that is even thought of.
MARVELLOUS SECOND SIGHT READING.
A Mysterious and Wonderful Test.
THE COAT AND RINGS
(Not Spiritualism).
Prof. STEEN will Show the public how they were Deceived by the Davenport Brothers, &c.
THE INIMITABLE SPIRIT PIPE TEST,
Showing how Easy it is to enjoy a smoke from Empty Pipes.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—All patrons are respectively Invited to challenge and in every manner try to Baffle THE STEENS. This Entertainment is simply for your amusement and instruction.
MISS MAY HABGOOD
Will Play Schulhoff's Grand Caprice
"BOHEMIAN AIRS."
Miss LESLIE NORMAN
Will Sing Berthod 'Tours Charming Song,
"BECAUSE OF THEE."
The Evening's Entertainment terminating with
HUDSON'S SCREAMING SKETCH,
COMEDY versus TRAGEDY
(Of Hamlet Out-Done).
Miss LILLIE LINTON as the "TRAGEDIENNE,"
ASSISTED by Mr. THOS. HUDSON.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION ARE:—
Front Seats...Rs. 3. Second Seats...Rs. 2. Back Seats...Re. 1.
Box Plan and Reserved Seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-15. Performance Commence at 9, sharp.
Carriages 11.
THOS. P. HUDSON .....Director of Amusement.
TRAVERS-VALE... .....Representative.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

TO
COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND
AGENTS OF VESSELS
NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.
MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS.
They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.
☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated, for Hire or Sale.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he has arrived in Bombay in the S. S. "TIME," with 250 First-class HORSES. Among them are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses, including Greys. Also some Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.
STABLES, opposite the Colaba Tramway Stables.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BONA-FIDE.
GRAND SALE OF ENGLISH EARTHENWARE.
On SATURDAY, the 11th day of November, at 2 p.m., precisely, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, next to their Sale Room, to the highest bidder without reserve, the following description of rich earthenware made by one of the best English manufacturers:—
On account and at the risk of the concerned per s. s. "Kester."
H. D. 48-93—46 crates of earthenware.
Same consisting of—
18 crates, 1908 dozens soup, table, desert, cheese, and B and B plates.
11 do 380 " mugs and jugs.
3 do 289 " cups and saucers.
7 do 313 " curry dishes, soup tureens, jam pots, gravy and flat dishes, and drainers.
7 do consisting of various articles, such as toilet sets, bowls, tea and coffee pots, tea trays, flower pots, pie dishes, side and steak dishes, wall-plates, bedpans, &c.
Terms of Sale:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and lots should be cleared away, and balance money to be paid within 3 days.
SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.
Bombay, October 31, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.

ALL the latest telegraphic news through Reuter calling for notice in this column was chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	4,86,935
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	6,62,256
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	7,59,404
Government Securities	Dec.	"	16,988
Other authorized "	Dec.	"	6,600
Loans	Dec.	"	1,30,713
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	"	6,53,610
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	59,324
Cash.....	Inc.	"	14,19,380

Although business in one direction—that of Manchester Goods—has continued active, it has remained dull in those in which activity causes an increased need for financial accommodation, and in which improvement was hardly looked for until after the term of the *Dewali*. Accordingly, the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day shows no important change during the past week in the items which go to indicate the position of the trade demand for Money, and by which a net falling off of Rs. 2¼ lakhs in mercantile requirements is disclosed according to the figures which we give above, an increase of 6¼ lakhs in Bills Discounted having been more than met by an addition to Private Deposits, and some decrease in Loans. The increase in the Cash Balance of some 14 lakhs, bringing the figures up to 248¾ lakhs was mainly due, it will be noticed, to additions to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches.

COTTON has been quiet in tone to-day and business has been upon a very small scale; but prices show no further change. Exporters have bought 200 bales of old Bengal, at Rs. 172; and 200 ready new, at Rs. 170; while the Mills have taken only 250 Compta, at Rs. 186; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 177 per candy.

The telegraphic reports from the Cotton-growing districts to hand this morning are all of a favourable tenor, no further rain having fallen over any portion of the area, and the weather having been bright and seasonable throughout. The picking of the plants was general in the Bengal and Oomra circles; and Cotton was already arriving in small quantities in the Agra district of the former, and the Dhulia district of the latter. The plants were in flower in the Wadwan and Bhownugger districts of the Dhollera circle, and were flourishing on the others, as they were also in the Broach and Dharwar circles, where the crop prospects were good.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have both been quiet to-day, a small export business having been passing in the former and a moderate business in the latter; but quotations in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,455	bales.
Wheat	7,720	cwts.
Linseed.....	4,170	"
Gingelly	5,488	"
Groundnuts	1,231	"
Castorseed	784	"
Rice	697	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. A little business has been done to-day for March-April-May shipment, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for November delivery, and 1s. 3 11-32d. later; but we have heard of only a very moderate business passing either way, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 1/8 to 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 1/8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·61¼	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at a slight advance on Saturday's rates for Fours, 105½ having been the price for cash and the settlement, and 104 15-16 for the November account; and the same were quoted for Money and Account at closing this evening. 98¼ was named in the earlier part of the day for the new 3½ per cent. Loan; but it left off at 98.

SHARES remain without animation, but generally unchanged in value in the absence of fresh business to test quotations. The only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in Empress, Howard and Bullough, and Swadeshi Mill Scrip, and a decline to the same extent in Luckmidas.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending October 28, as compared with the statement of October 21, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 21. Rs.	Oct. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,00,000	41,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	50,87,185	55,74,130
Do. do. at Branches	32,26,643	38 88,899
Other Deposits	3,55,00,972	3,62,60,376
Post Bills	5,319	5,319
Cash Credits, undrawn	33,61,501	40,88,596
Rs. ..	6,18,81,630	6,38,97,320
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,18,37,947	1,18,01,350
Cash Credits on do. do.	62,01,619	62 43,234
Loans do. do. do.	65,74,636	61,43,923
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,30,55,175	1,37,18,783
Bills Discounted and purchased		
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,77,886		
Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000	3,92,886	3,92,886
Stamps, &c.	22,121	23,183
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks...	3,11,361	3,70,688
Cash and Currency Notes	2,34,50,882	2,48,70,262
Rs. ..	6,18,81,630	6,38,97,320

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 30.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, imperfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, imperfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Communication with Equador interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.
Only one line right to Rangoon. There will consequently be some delay on "deforred" traffic for and from Burma.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	2	6 p.m.	...	28
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 30th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	15	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	25	...	1
" Madras	..	39	...	1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending October 21, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	34,635	35,186	...	551	18,105	...
Goods	37,348	37,932	..	584	..	15,206
Other earnings	3,315	4,468	..	1,153	...	9,218
Weekly total.	75,298	77,586	..	2,288	...	..
Aggregate ..	11,07,526	11,13,875	...	...	..	6,349

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

THOMPSON—October 27, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay May, daughter of the late Thomas Thompson, of Peterborough, England, late of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, aged 14 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

DUFF—October 22, at Jubbulpore, C P, the wife of Alan Calquhoun Duff, B C S, Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.
REYNOLDS—October 15, at Bandikui, the wife of W B Reynolds, D Loco Supdt, R M R, of a son.
LUCY—October 24, at the Eden Hospital, the wife of Arthur J Lucy, of a son.
NICOL—October 26, at 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta the wife of T J Nicol, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1893.

THE visit of the Russian Squadron to Toulon has come to an end simultaneously with the departure of the British Squadron from Spezzia. All things remain precisely as they were before those visits were made, at all events in so far as those demonstrations of good-will to friends and neighbours may be taken to have influenced the political situation. War is neither more near or more remote, those monarchs and statesmen who flatter themselves that they hold the thunderbolts not being perceptibly nearer to the time when they will be in a position to launch them with any certainty that they will not return like Australian boomerangs to the hands which impelled them. The Emperor Alexander has apparently taken note of the assertion so frequently and so indiscreetly made in the London press that all the courting was on one side and that the Czar met French effusiveness with "a reluctant responsiveness" and a marked want of cordiality. It was even asserted that the order to Admiral Avellan not to fly the Imperial flag which is surmounted by the Russian double-headed eagle, but to display instead the colours of the naval and military service, was not inspired by a courteous desire to avoid wounding Republican sensibilities on the score of Imperial eagles, but was "an act of frigid discourtesy intended to be political." The unwisdom of such imputations is obvious enough, for they were calculated to arrest attention at St. Petersburg, and suggest the advisibility of leaving no ground for misapprehension or misrepresentation. Here we possibly have the explanation of the marked cordiality and warmth of the Czar's message to President Carnot. This is the first occasion in which the Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias has telegraphed to the President of the Republic with real effusion. His Imperial Highness thanks the President for the splendid reception accorded to his officers "is a fresh link, further uniting France and Russia, and helping to strengthen the general peace which is the object of their constant efforts." The reference to peace as the special object of the efforts of the two Powers is a plagiary from the speech of the Emperor William at Metz, and does not deserve to be taken too seriously. The real pith of the message is to be found in the words which speak of the unity of France and Russia as a political fact, which there is no longer any desire to conceal or attenuate. This is the only occasion on which such a declaration has been made either in St. Petersburg or in Paris, and its significance cannot be ignored. Not that it is to be taken for granted that the *entente* between these Powers is intended or calculated to lead now or in the immediate future to war against the Powers of the Central Alliance. It is much more likely to be intended to give the Court of Rome reason to think twice before despatching three hundred thousand men to co-operate with Germany in a new invasion of France, and with Austria in an invasion of Russian Poland. We have already stated the reasons which seem to us to show that the new combination of naval forces in the Mediterranean is not primarily or necessarily aimed at British interests. The *Morning Post*, which in such matters is an alias for Sir Algernon Borthwick, who is very well-informed in questions of continental politics, takes the same view of the matter. "The Russian squadron is not merely on a cruise," remarks that paper. "It is designed to find a permanent home in the Mediterranean. In other words, the intention is to establish a Russian Mediterranean Squadron, and to the limits of its strength to disturb the naval equilibrium which has hitherto been supposed to exist in that great inland sea. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* declared some weeks ago that the Toulon demonstration was directed not so much against the Triple Alliance as against England. We decline to admit that it is intended as a measure of attack against either, or that, as our contemporary suggests, the visit of the British Fleet to Italian ports is designed as a counterpoise. England will, we may be sure, pursue her policy of avoiding entangling alliances, and will equally, in the confidence of her own strength, refuse to recognize that an interchange of courtesies between two Powers with whom she is upon terms of amity can convey any covert threat to herself. It would be idle, however, to ignore the fact that the permanent presence of a Russian squadron in the Mediterranean must induce us to reconsider our own naval position in that sea." The declaration coming from such a quarter that Great Britain will pursue the policy of avoiding entangling alliances, is in every sense satisfactory; it is not only in accordance with what we have always believed to be the fact, but is distinctly re-assuring.

THE Duke of Argyll has no dislike to controversy: and his Grace has *suo motu* plunged into one at home which is having some rather amusing developments. Like a great many other people the Duke read the address delivered to the British Association by its President, Dr. Burdon-Sanderson, with admiration. But his Grace's admiration was clouded with a doubt. It was true that the address was "an unspeakable relief from the speeches of politicians by which we have been wearied, and often disgusted during the last year." Scientific men, the Duke holds, are free from the besetting sins of politicians. "Deliberate deception is with them impossible, and cunning is unknown." The nearest approach they make to the sins described by an old political hand with such refreshing candour is when they "allow themselves to be weakened or intimidated by the authority of some great name, or by the prevalence of some theory, which has become widely established in the world of science." Darwin and Darwinism had been too strong in this way for Dr. Burdon-Sanderson, who had talked glibly of adaptation as a principle that explains many of the facts of organized life, but would have nothing to say to any theory of adaptation which implies an adapter. Dr. Sanderson maintains that the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence is the chief agency by which the development of animals has been brought about. Adaptation is with him only another name for organization; and in his view all the energies of organic life are directed solely to serve the interests of the individual, and for no other adaptation whatever. Now the Duke holds that the world is full of cases of what his Grace calls "purposive" adaptation, that is adaptation for a future use, altogether outside of the animal, and implying therefore an adapting mind. And his Grace unfortunately was led by the circumstances of the moment to give as an instance the Loch Fyne herring he had had at breakfast on the morning of writing. Here was an animal developed with flesh exceptionally rich and nutritive for his Grace the Duke of Argyll to subsist upon. And on it or what was left of it the Duke proceeded to base a doctrine opposite to that of Dr. Burdon-Sanderson, the doctrine namely "that the vital energies of fishes have been actively concerned in building up organic structures which will be of the greatest service to the Doctor"—for Dr. Sanderson is courteously invited to come and discuss the matter over a dish of fresh herring taken straight from the loch—"and to millions of other creatures, but which have qualities specially fatal to the unfortunate animals in which they are developed." We are not accusing the Duke of plagiarism when we remind the reader that Mathew Arnold treats somewhere of a doctrine of this sort, and remarks that "unchecked, this philosophy would gladly maintain that the donkey exists in order that the invalid Christian may have donkey's milk before breakfast."

The President of the British Association was away from home when this challenge and invitation were launched at him in the *Times*. But two correspondents in that paper took up the cudgels for him. The one asked the Duke how he knew that the herring had been adapted to his taste. Was it not possible that his taste had adapted itself to the herring? "It is all very well to say that if all the energies of organic life are directed solely to serve the interests of the individual there ought to be no animals good for eating by other animals: but if the other animal find that animal food is necessary to their well being, you may be sure that the average sense of taste of the race will sooner or later adapt itself to the requirements of the body in which it resides: and the first animals will be hard put to it to maintain a protective standard of nauseousness." This is evidently a poser, and the Duke's reply to it is not to hand yet. If tastes vary, have varied, and will vary, it is too clear that the Duke of Argyll's taste cannot have been a factor in creation. But this is not the worst attack the Duke has brought upon himself. His other assailant, professing to agree with his Grace, is only anxious to carry the argument a little further. If a duke gets hold of a Loch Fyne herring, and finds the exquisite flavour of the flesh marvellously adapted to his palate, the inference seems irresistible that the vital energies of the herring have developed a quality which is fatal instead of useful to itself. Some agency, acting in a "purposive" manner must have been at work. But how stands the matter when a shark gets hold of a duke? Surely the same argument applies, and, if so, dukes, and, *a fortiori*, we lesser folks, must be meant to be food for fishes. The Duke's reply to this "facetious correspondent," as his Grace rightly dubs him, is distinctly weak. He says that "the supposed case would be an accident having not the slightest bearing on the matter. 'Nasmyth's' steam hammer was conceived and developed for the purpose or function of hammering iron: but if your correspondent puts his own skull in the way of it, however, hard or thick that skull may be, the hammer will do its proper work upon it, but it does not logically follow that Nasmyth invented his hammer for the smashing of thick human crania." It is strange that the Duke, whose contempt for "slovenly logic" is emphatically expressed in this very letter does not see the absurdity of reasoning about creation as if it were the work of a glorified Nasmyth. His Grace is very angry too because the "Duke" has been dragged into the argument. But that at least enables him to wind up the correspondence as he began it with a scathing reference to his once honoured chief. "I take this opportunity of observing that your correspondent—at fault for other material—drags in my personal position in the peerage to make out his illustration. This sort of thing is common with politicians. A Prime Minister lately received two deputations on a great public question, and he cast in the teeth of one of them the fact that most of them were Protestants, and in the teeth of the other of them that most or all of them were possessed of money. I hope this gross departure, alike from good manners and from good sense and reason, will not find admittance into the republics of science and of letters." It would be interesting to know how this Duke, for whom a Loch Fyne herring has no mystery, accounts for Mr. Gladstone.

THE working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act appears to have caused more unpleasantness than usual to sharp business men during the past year than in former years, though the officials charged with enforcing its provisions are credited with having administered the Act with care and discretion. At the same time there were twelve hundred and eight cases of detention under the Act, a higher record than has before been noted. Thirty-eight per cent. of the whole however were under that section which requires piece-goods to be stamped. There were three hundred and ninety-five cases of counterfeit trade-marks and false descriptions and three hundred and fifty-six cases of non-description of foreign origin. All these figures are in excess of those of any previous years since the Act was passed. The utmost vigilance on the part of the Customs officers is called for. It would be offensive no doubt to allude to what some might term the tricks of trade, but a reference to some instances of commercial acuteness cannot fail to be instructive to future generations of dealers in merchandise. Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Customs in Bombay, has made almost as minute a study of the peculiarities and eccentricities of a certain class of traders as a botanist would of a flowering plant, and he seems to have found much pleasure in giving to the world the results of his observations. For instance, here is one case he records in all its wealth of detail. Messrs. Eight Asterisks, of Bombay, he tells us—he omits names but indicates the length of them by the number of asterisks—imported from Tellicherry a large consignment of sardines. There were over ten thousand boxes of them, which had been cured and tinned at Mahé in Southern India. But whoever thinks of purchasing Indian sardines? The trader to satisfy the tastes of his customers had labelled them "Sardines à l'huile, à Bustamente et Cie Maracaibo." As Maracaibo is a place in Venezuela in South America, and the Commissioner knew it, he decided that the application of this name to sardines caught in Indian waters and packed at Mahé was not justifiable. The shipper found it necessary to pay a fine and return the sardines to Mahé. An up-country European firm imported a consignment of German cigars, but anxious that the public should believe them to be Havanas, had Spanish labels affixed and the maker's name stamped in the wood; but a legend "made in Germany" was printed thereon with a rubber stamp, so tenderly that its erasure was a matter requiring but little labour. A Bombay firm imported varnish from Belgium and endeavoured to pass it off as that of an English firm, alleging it to be made from the same recipe. Several equally ingenious attempts were made to induce the Customs authorities to let it pass into the bazaar. Another Bombay dealer imported from Boulogne seven cases of the vermifuge drug, santonine. This on analysis was found to contain only ten per cent. of santonine and ninety of boracic acid. The importer could give no satisfactory explanation, but Mr. Campbell declares there can be no doubt as to the importer's guilty knowledge since he was paying only about one-third of the price of the genuine article. But he gained nothing; being fined three hundred rupees, while the seven cases were confiscated. Yet another case which came under observation in Bombay, was that of spoons imported from Antwerp and made in Germany and stamped "Hills Menke and Co., Birmingham," the paper boxes only being labelled "Made in Germany." The importer referred the Customs House to the European firm through whom the goods were ordered. They admitted the mis-description, the responsibility for which they sought to put upon the shoulders of the makers. The Customs House declined to believe that the mis-description was a mistake or anything but a deliberate attempt to deceive the purchaser. The importer was ordered to obliterate the "Birmingham" stamp and substitute "made in Germany," and pay a fine. This he failed to do, and the whole consignment was accordingly confiscated. None of the Collectors at other ports enter into the interesting particulars which Mr. Campbell is good enough to favour us with. But Karachi, Calcutta, and Madras have not been free from attempts at imposition, and they have succeeded in arresting the influx of worthless goods into the market under false descriptions.

IN the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Administration is not quite certain whether it has made the progress it ought to have done in the matter of education. The letter of Colonel Mackenzie, Commissioner of the Hyderab

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPANIARDS AND THE MOORS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Later information slightly minimises the Spanish defeat at Melila. It transpires that the Spaniards lost seventy in killed and over one hundred in wounded.

THE SQUADRONS AT TOULON AND SPEZZIA.

The Russian and British Squadrons have left Toulon and Spezzia, respectively, after the most cordial farewells had been exchanged.

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S REPLY TO THE CZAR.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

President Carnot, in replying to the Czar's telegram, says the visit of the Russian Squadron to Toulon and the welcome extended to its officers by the French strikingly affirm the sincere sympathies uniting the two countries and their influence in preserving peace.

THE PARNELLITES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. John Redmond, speaking at a meeting held at Naas, yesterday said, the Parnellites would support the Government in their English measures next year, provided a week of the Autumn Session was devoted to the grievances of the evicted tenants, and contentious measures avoided. The Government, he said, should engage to dissolve Parliament at the end of 1894.

RESIGNATION OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.

The Austrian Ministry have resigned, owing to the opposition of the Reichsrath to the electoral reform measures proposed by the Government.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 30.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day.

The s. s. Oceana for Colombo and Australia left at the same time.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Much damage has been done in the Bay by the cyclones of the 22nd instant. It was very severe between Chittagong and the Mutlah. Ten native brigs were lost up the Megna.

The mail steamer from Calcutta reports passing large numbers of dead cattle and several human corpses.

The Noahkhall has been severely damaged.

The islands of Seddee and Hattia have been swept by the storm-wave, and great loss of life is reported. Details are not yet to hand.

FESTIVITIES AT INDORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The Maharaja Holkar gives a ball at Indore in honour of his son's birth-day on November 9.

AGENT AND MANAGER, SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Colonel Lindsay, R.E., so long Agent and Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, has consented to return from England to take charge of it for a year. Things do not seem to have quite prospered with the line, since he left it.

PROMOTION TO SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

The War Office have accepted the proposal of the Government of India that Second-Lieutenants, admitted to Staff Corps from the unattached list, shall be promoted to the rank of lieutenant on completion of two years and three months' service subject to their passing the lower standard examination in Hindustani.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

Mr. Aubrey Patton, who was largely interested in the Burma Ruby Mines and was closely concerned in the negotiations, which led up to their acquisition by the company now working them, goes to Burma to take charge of his property in succession to Colonel Conway-Gordon.

PROBATIONERS FOR THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of the undermentioned officers to be probationers for the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieutenants Bourne, Royal Munster Fusiliers ; F. M. Smith, Gloucestershire Regiment ; and O'Meara, East Lancashire Regiment ; Second-Lieutenants Martin, Highland Light Infantry ; Cumberland, King's Royal Rifle Corps ; and C. G. Campbell, Scottish Rifles.

THE MILITARY POST AT MEKRAN.

The statement in the Bombay paper that the military post at Mekran, which was withdrawn at the end of last year, is to be re-established, is not correct.

The Government of India have adhered to their policy, that permanent garrison in that part of the country is not required, but they have sanctioned a grant of an escort to the Political Officer when touring through Mekran in the cold weather. This, it is believed, will be sufficient to maintain British influence as the annual tour will extend over several months. The escort will be furnished by the troops in the Sind district and will consist of Native Cavalry, Infantry, and a section of Mountain Battery.

DEATH OF MR. J. JONES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 30.

Mr. J. Jones, of the Military Accounts Department, died to-day. The deceased was in his office up to Saturday afternoon. Syncopes of obstruction of bowels declared themselves that afternoon, and at 9-30 this morning he was found dead in his bedroom. The deceased was very much respected in the department, in which he had a short time ago been promoted to be Assistant Military Accountant. The offices of the department will be closed to-day as a mark of respect to his memory.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Oct. 30.

Suthar Jadav Nathu was examined for the prosecution. His evidence was unimportant. Sarveshwardas Pujari, of Bhuria Bawa's temple, was then examined. He deposed to Musalmans coming into Dehotsarg. He saw Musalmans killing Balramdas and Karsandas on the *agashi*. He saw Nagardas and Vallabh killed by the Musalmans within Bhuria Bawa's temple. He deposed to the Musalmans carrying away valuable property from the temple and burning the clothes of the idols, his own clothes and quilts. The gods of the temple were desecrated. He saved himself by the use of a sword that was used for worship. He identified one of the prisoners who struck Balramdas, one of the prisoners that killed Nagardas, and two of the prisoners that killed Vallabh Brahman. Further examination will be continued to-morrow.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

Latest news from the Kabul Mission, dated October 27th, reports all well. Nothing is known as to when the Mission returns.

A LOAN OF TWO MILLION RUPEES.

The announcement that the India Office has resolved to invite tenders for a temporary loan of two million rupees have been received with satisfaction by the financial authorities. The raising of this money will enable the India Office to dispense with applications for Council Bills until the end of December, by which time the fair price for Bills, well above the present rate of exchange, may be expected.

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

A Resolution has been issued by the Revenue and Agricultural Department, explaining the views and intentions of the Government of India in regard to the functions of this department as a department of Land Records.

THE KIDDERPORE DOCK.

The question of the disposal of the Kidderpore Dock is now before the Government of India for decision. The only proposal yet made for utilising the dock comes from the East Indian Railway Company, whose proposals for undertaking the traffic management of the concern are now under consideration. The Port Commissioners, however, are opposed to letting this railway manage business ; what they desire apparently is that they should be relieved of the cost of the dock's interest and sinking fund being charged to revenues of the Empire. It is exceedingly improbable that this settlement will commend itself to the Government of India.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

Colonel Sargeaunt, Director-General of Railways, hands over his appointment to Colonel Bisset, probably on 1st January.

THE O.-R. RAILWAY VACANCY.

Captain Bonham Carter joins his appointment on the Oudh-Rohilkhand Railway on the 13th, November.

THE TRANSPORT CART.

Mr. Jameson, Carriage Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been appointed Technical Member of the Transport Cart Committee.

ARMY RELIEFS.

The 29th Bombay Infantry left Quetta on the 28th instant for Hyderabad.

Orders for the attendance of the 46th Field Battery at Cawnpore are cancelled as also the present date of the movement of the Battery from Fyzabad.

The move of the 6th Field Battery from Rawalpindiis postponed till the 18th January.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

Sir William Lockhart left Abbottabad on the 29th instant on short leave.

THE RICE CROP PROSPECT.

The rice crop for the season 1892-93 is issued. It seems that the season has been generally favourable for sowings owing to the early rains, and good freshets on the large rivers. More than 3¼ millions of acres had been sown up to the end of September in about two-thirds of the Madras Presidency, nine per cent. in excess of the average area in Bengal and 4 per cent. over the average in Lower Burma. About 1¼ per cent. has been sown in excess of average area.

The conditions in Upper Burma are the same as in Lower Burma, but statistics are not available.

The prospects in Madras are sufficiently favourable for the future.

The condition of the Bengal crops depends largely on the rain of the current month. In Burma prospects are generally good.

THE KHAGAN ROAD.

Another report received states that good progress is being made on the Khagan Road in the importation of supplies.

THE MADRAS MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPENDENT.

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Sir Henry Stokes and the Hon. Mr. Garstin have returned to Madras from Ooty.

General Mansfield Clarke arrived on Saturday.

Sir Henry Stokes will be succeeded by Mr. H. W Bliss on the 8th proximo.

LORD WENLOCK.

H. E. the Governor who leaves Bijapur for Hyderabad to-morrow, is expected to arrive at Madras next week.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 30.

Preparations for the Provincial Conference are satisfactory. An octagonal mandap is specially erected for the occasion. Excellent arrangements are made for the reception of delegates. About one hundred and fifty are expected to attend. On the first day the Hon'ble Mr. Ranchorlal opens the proceedings with an address as the chairman of the reception committee. This will be followed by an address of the president, Mr. Sayani.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 28.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 30.

French mail steamer Oceanien from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 7/8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1/8
Bar Silver	33 1/8

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 29.

10 p.m. ... ... 76·8

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30.

6 a.m.	73·9
10 a.m.	80·9
2 p.m.	85·0
4 p.m.	83·2

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. MAYO.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, under the command of Captain J. A. L. de Berry, arrived in harbour yesterday evening, from Marmagoa. The Mayo left Bombay on the 14th instant, for Calicut, where his Excellency Lord Wenlock and party embarked on board the vessel on the 18th instant, and visited Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Honowar, and Marmagoa, arriving at the latter port on the 28th instant. His Excellency was accompanied by the British Consul in Portuguese-India, and proceeded to Cabo Palace, , where his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa is staying, and then left for Old Goa, and visited the Churches, returning to Marmagoa in the evening. His Excellency left Marmagoa by train for Gadag.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

WHAT IS SPORT ?

The influence of sport on character is an exceedingly important subject in these days when sport plays such a large part in the life history of the average Britisher. There are so many branches of sport and they have so many varying influences on different men with dissimilar constitutions and temperaments, that I am almost tempted to think I have undertaken to discuss a topic which would require several weekly letters in order to do it even superficial justice, to say nothing of exhausting the matter. It is well at the outset to understand precisely the full meaning of the terms we employ. What, then, is sport ? Let us turn to a very old dictionary for a definition. Therein I see "sport" described as "pastime" and "divertisement." Therefore that which is a pastime, a "divertisement," to a man is his sport. Time was when Mr. Gladstone's "sport" was the hard work of tree-felling. During the present Parliamentary recess the Premier has taken to another form of "sport" in the translation of the odes of one Quintus Horatius Flaccus and turning them into English verse. This would be hard mental labour to most men, but it is diverting to his master mind. Truly one man's sport is another man's work. But the great distinction I wish to enforce at the outset is that true sport is a pastime —no matter what it is—and is not a business, is not a profession. Hence be it understood that my remarks chiefly apply to those who are called amateurs—the true sportsmen. In accordance with this strictly correct, if somewhat narrow, definition, I should not regard the jockey as a sportsman. He does not ride horses in home gallops and on racecourses for the mere love of equestrain exercise or for the delight it affords him. He is paid to be a horseman, and it becomes his business. People will be shocked if I deny that Fred Webb, the jockey, is in the true sense of the word a sportsman. He is not a sportsman because he is a jockey. His sport, his pastime, his "divertisement" is pianoplaying. He is a piano-sport. And so with Mornington Canon. His pastime is boxing, at which he is a very proficient amateur. Boxing is his sport ; horse-riding is his business. I hope that you see the distinction I wish to draw—even by these may be far-fetched examples—between business and sport.

IT IS NOT GAMBLING ?

And moreover, let us clear the ground—let us brush away the rank undergrowth—a little more. Sport does not mean gambling. To many, to thousands of Puritanical people, sport and gambling are synonymous terms. This is an unpardonable misconception. A man may make gambling, speculating, either on the turf or the Stock Exchange, buying and selling goods that he has never seen and never will see, with money he does not possess, his pastime, his divertisement—but he is the very lowest class and type of sportingman because all his operations are directed by the ulterior motive of making profit out of his amusement. Let us then understand once and for all time—so far as you and I are concerned, dear reader,—that sport does not mean business or gambling. The practice of gambling may to a very large extent be associated with sport as it is with business but it by no means follows that sport, business, and gambling mean the same thing. I have no sympathy with the pure and unmitigated gambler. I love sport for the sake of the pleasure it gives me, and the enjoyment it affords others. Every youth, every man, who engages in some form of sport, be it out-of-door exercise or indoor recreation, can if he will only trouble himself to think just a little, discover economics in cricket, philosophy in football, and good in nearly every form of sport. So few of us stop to ponder on these things.

CRANKS WHO NEVER WOULD BE MISSED.

The worst of it is that sport so often obtains complete mastery over the character of people. Then these folk become positive nuisances. Like children who are up in dates and floor you with them flat, and the apologetic statesmen of a compromising kind they are persons who never would be missed if they were executed by that dear, quaint operatic personage—the Mikado's headsman—Ko-Ko. I know some of these bipeds, who never would be missed—and with apologies to Mr. W. S. Gilbert for my limping parody—I append a few of them :—

There's the sporting statistician, and such others of his race,
As the controversialist—I've got him on the list !
And the tipsters who give "moral certs" that rarely get a place,
They never would be missed—they never would be missed !
And the chattering cricket crank, with his crispy critiques pat,
Who is innocent of the powers of a cane-handled bat;
And the braggart from the 'varsity, enveloped in a blazer,
Who—though manifestly out of form—would rather like to play, sir ;
And that oddest curiosity, the lady bicyclist—
I don't think she'd be missed—I'm sure she'd not be missed !
A poor thing, but mine own.

SKETCHES OF CRANKS.

Now I have met many of these obnoxious people. I will discourse to you of them. The sporting statistician is the man whose whole soul is wrapped up in the figures of the world of sport. Oh, he is a bore ! He is the sort of man who finds excitement in keeping the cricket averages of certain clubs and players for years ; who revels in goal records ; and who becomes quite dissipated by the study of the weights carried by horses for many seasons past. Sport has warped his character. He is a personage who is always contradicting and confuting you with his beastly figures. He is the sort of man who knows that Wallenstein carried 8st. 5lbs. in the Manchester Cup, eleven years ago, and will remember it till he dies. He will recollect Jimmy Shaw capturing the whole ten wickets for twenty runs, on behalf of Notts against England twenty-three years ago, and he will tell you how many goals Preston scored in the season that they won the Association Cup. His knowledge of facts and figures is so accurate that you dislike him, because he is always right. These infallible people are very irritating to ordinary mortals, who do not keep statistics. The controversialist is generally one who is not nearly so well-informed, but he is infinitely more theoretical and contradictory. He annoys because he is generally ignorant, and sometimes inclined to be quarrelsome. Tipsters, turf vaticinnators—amateurs and professionals alike—should be counted among the abominations of civilisation. If you lend them your long ears, they will surely empty your purse for you. And these men, with their "moral certs" and their "dead pinches," as they call the horses they recommend, have, of course nearly always been told by the horse itself of its intention to win. Their information is invariably inspired, and generally valueless. I remember once attending a dinner in connection with a ploughing match. Somebody proposed the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserved Forces," coupled with the name of a man whose only qualification to respond was the fact that he had once lived next door to a soldier. Many a self constituted tipster has no more substantial recommendation. It is astonishing to see on what flimsy grounds a man will actually invest his hard-earned money on a race-horse. A trainer, for instance, told Jack Snook, of the Crown and Muffin, that Simon Flatcatcher was 10lbs. better over the Cesarewitch distance than Lilow. It's a natural habit that trainers have. Snook thereupon tells Jones, Jones tells Smith, Smith gives Brown the tip and Brown lets Snobberley into the secret. Snobberley thinks he has got to know something, and, fool-like, places implicit confidence in Brown's heaven-sent information. Now, is there any reason in this blind faith ? That is not the influence of sport on character ; that is the influence of the gambling mania.

A WONDERFUL CRICKET SECRETARY.

I have known many cricket cranks who never would be missed, but two of them I shall never forget. He was the secretary of a Midland club ; a gentlemanly, quiet, middle-aged man ; a churchwarden, and everything he ought to be, and nothing that he oughtn't—save that he was such a crank. His life was absorbed in cricket. He did all the secretarial duties of a very big club without any assistance ; he arranged for all the teams and the matches ; he paid the closest attention to all details concerning the management of the beautiful ground ; he was always canvassing for new members ; he talked of the annual club dinner for nine months in advance ; he invented and entered at Stationers' Hall a very excellent ledger for the purpose of keeping averages and statistics ; and he wrote a book entitled "Memories of Club Cricket." The brochure consisted of three chapters on the duties of an hon. secretary to a club, of a club to an hon. secretary, and of a captain to a club, and a club to a captain. Moreover, he never went to church without the captain of the team, and the captain and secretary passed round the alms-plate every Sunday. I confess that I could not help admiring this crank of a secretary. His sincerity was beyond all question, and his devotion to his club beyond all praise, hut he was undoubtedly a most confirmed crank. His sole subject of conversation in the cricket field, in his private garden, at the dinner table, and in the drawing-room was cricket. True, he used to watch football matches during the winter, but all the time he was deploring the coarser nature of football and football players, and sighing for summer and the sedate joys of cricket. A most worthy, estimable gentleman—but still a crank. And the funniest part of it all I have yet to tell you. That man was never seen to don flannels or play, and his greatest friend positively assured me that the model secretary of whom I write, had never had a bat in his hand for the purposes of playing the game. He reminds me of a lawyer with whom I was once brought into contact. This legal light did not know a note of music, and could not play any instrument, but he was well acquainted with every notable organ in England could describe its construction, and tell the number of stops in it as early you and I can recite our multiplication table. Although my friend the cricket secretary was a crank, he must be regarded as an eminently useful and self-sacrificing man. Still, I cannot understand him.

OTHER SPORTING PEOPLE.

The other specimen I cannot comprehend is the lady cricket-crank. The devoted spouse of a well-known county wicket-keeper nearly always accompanies her worse half to all the matches that he plays in. She is naturally an interested spectator, an amateur scorer, and a close observer of all that takes place on the field. I should have regarded this as hero-worship of a mere husband did I not know that she sits out the whole three days of each match in the same methodical manner. The one remaining type of crank, or bore, which has been developed by the influence of sport on character to which I shall refer is the exceedingly genuine enthusiast—but only an enthusiast as distinguished from the statistician, and the knowledge-absorbing crank. The enthusiast is the man—be he young or old—who rarely misses a cricket or football match, who religiously reads the reports and comments, and whose whole soul is filled with his favourite game, although he has not the energy to follow the statistician or the crank. The enthusiast is the young man who generally wearies his best girl to death by taking of nothing but the form of Stoddart or Briggs, the feats of Bonser or Nicholas John Ross, his skill in landing his last 20lbs. pike, or the facility with which he completed the round of the links the other day. He is the man who buttonholes his parish priest—especially if he has had a distinguished athletic career at the university—to talk sport. I know, for I must plead guilty to having done many of these things myself.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FOOTBALL.

Ere I bring this light and discursive article to a close let me for a few moments show a few other ways in which various forms of sport influence character. As this is the time of year when football is the fashion, let us dwell on the effects of this winter pastime on the players. Football, to my mind, is full of suggestion to the thoughtful. Football as an old writer hath it, "puts a courage into a man's heart to meet an enemy in the face." That which develops and educates courage should surely be commended and encouraged. Moreover football, as now played, shows that selfishness is suicidal ; that harmony and unity of action are imperative in all co-operative efforts ; and that temperance is a *sine qua non*, if success is to be achieved in the world of sport. It teaches, or it should teach the players to bear pain with equanimity, and to be chivalrous to one's opponents. It should enforce the great lesson of modesty in the hour of triumph, and of hope in the hour of defeat. Surely then there is wholesome natural philosophy in football. It reminds us that there are worse things in this world than a tumble on the turf and the very up-and-down character of the game is symbolical of the see-saw of life.

THE VALUE OF CRICKET : A GENERAL CONCLUSION.

Of course, many of these remarks apply with equal force to the summer toil of cricket. There is no more harmless nor purer sport than cricket. Many long years ago the matches used to be played for money, and it is said that then all was not perfectly straightforward. Now the cursed money element has disappeared and contests are keenly fought out as a matter of honour. Since cricket was purged of its mere monetary character, it has been a game fit for the gods, and even more than at football, discipline is absolutely necessary in any eleven if it is to meet with such a measure of success as will justify its existence. Every good cricketer recognises that it is his imperative duty to place confidence in his captain and to do as he is told. It is not the easiest lesson in the world to always do as one is ordered. Moreover, cricket trains one to trust his colleagues. The good criketer should have one golden rule : Keep your promise, keep your temper, and keep your wicket up. Grumbling is the greatest sin of a cricketer, and he should let his experience so mould his character that he ceases to exercise the most objectionable privilege of every true born Englishman. Silence is particularly golden in the cricket field. Caution, care, patience, energy, and decision are also inculcated by cricket's manly toil. It would not be a difficult task to take you through many other forms of sport which help to mould that very pliable commodity known as human character. It is a very poor sport that does not teach its votaries the usefulness of prompt decision, and that doesn't show the value of discipline. Nothing that I know of in this world can so train a man to subjugate his temper as a course of boxing lessons. It by no means develops the more vicious side of the character, and it enjoins the utmost self-control. Some people are apt to think that sportsmen are self-assertive and swaggering. Do not judge the whole army by the conduct of a few private soldiers who bluster as if they were brigade-generals, or held a field-marshal's baton. My experience proves that the smartest, the cleverest players at any game, the most expert horsemen, and the deadliest shots are the most modest of men. I do not think that sportsmen are as a whole more assertive than other members of the community. A great deal of rough chivalry prevails among sportsmen, and as a rule it does not take them long to take the conceit out of a braggart. Someone is generally equal to this task. Surely this is more honest and open than preserving the very thin veneer which a very superficial civilisation imposes in such matters. Do not then be hasty in wholesale condemnation of sport. Remember that it has its uses, that it has its lessons, and that its judicious use is beneficial both to the physical and mental condition of the race.

The incidence of scarlet fever has shown a slight rise during the last few weeks. The metropolis continues to furnish less than one-half of the total cases reported in the large towns. Liverpool, West Ham, and Leicester continue to contribute the greatest number of cases. The authorities at the latter place are being greatly exercised as to their hospital, the nature and admistration of which have been the subject of active protest and remonstrance on the part of the public at Leicester. In the meantime scarlet fever is reported to be spreading alarmingly in the town and to be inadequately isolated at the hospital. Though diphtheria is lessening throughout the kingdom, the large proportion contributed by London still maintains itself, being equal to nearly three-fourths of the total. This disease has appeared in virulent form at Stoke Golding, a small Leicestershire village. Enteric fever maintains its autumnal prevalence, though it has shown signs of declining during the last week or two. Outbreaks of this disease are reported from the neighbourhood of Bradford and in Linlithgow. Returns from the London fever hospitals indicate that the total numbers under treatment show a distinct diminution, as do the numbers of the several diseases admitted. The prevalence of diphtheria, however, in the metropolis is much above the average, a fact which should engage the attention of the central authorities.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH TOWN CUTCHRA.

The question of dealing with the vast masses of town cutchra, accumulated daily in the City of Bombay, has considerably exercised the minds of the Executive of the Municipality for long past. The primitive method of spreading it out on land at a distance from the city is not only an expensive process, but from a sanitary point of view absolutely undesirable, whilst it is one that Western civilization has discarded as the dangers to a city as it extends its boundaries is great. Incineration solves the problem, and for years past engineering skill has been endeavouring to perfect furnaces, which will destroy the refuse effectively and quickly without giving rise to nuisance. Bombay can claim to a great extent to have led the way in its experiments in this direction, for it has authorised to be built three furnaces of an absolutely new type, and which from results recorded in the past few weeks put completely in the shade all systems of cutchra burning known. Some months ago Messrs. Garlick and Christensen were empowered to erect their new furnaces in the Municipal Workshops, near Crawford Market, under the stipulation that if the system proved successful the Corporation would acquire the furnaces. They were built, and have accomplished results much above those that were expected. The burning of Indian cutchra is attended with much greater difficulty than the refuse dealt with in England, in as much as it contains a far less quantity of combustible material and a larger percentage of moisture, and the result is that furnaces which have proved successful in England have been a failure in India. The combustible portion of English refuse ranges from 45 to 70 per cent., roughly speaking, and the moisture from 30 to 40 per cent. In India cutchra contains seldom more than 25 per cent. of combustible matter and up to as much as 75 per cent. of moisture. These difficulties had to be overcome, and with a three-months' trial of their furnaces Messrs. Garlick and Christensen claim to have solved the problem, and we believe the Executive of the Municipality have practically admitted that this is the case, and that the new incinerator gives eminently satisfactory results so far as the destruction of large quantities of cutchra is concerned. The alternative to the system of furnaces is the proposal to acquire at Coorla sufficient land to deposit the waste material on. The purchase of the necessary land, and the provision of means for the conyeyance of the cutchra is estimated to cost the Municipality something like eighteen lakhs of rupees, whilst the cutchra remains as a bequest to future generations to deal with. Such practical experience in England and other countries has proved what the results are from building on land that has been filled in with refuse, and the Home authorities have put their foot down absolutely upon the practice. The estimated cost of putting down sufficient incinerators to deal with Bombay refuse is less than half the Coorla system, whilst the cost of burning is put down at three annas three pies per cart-load. The cost both of establishing and keeping up of the incineration system is less than the alternative scheme, whilst the advantages are that all deleterious matter is once and for all disposed of, valuable land is preserved from becoming a nuisance, and the cost hardly bears comparison.

Like all questions, however, there are two sides to it, and certain gentlemen residing in the vicinity of the incinerators put up for trial, have lodged a complaint which is serious enough to warrant attention. It is alleged against Messrs. Garlick and Christensen's incinerator that whilst it may have given excellent results so far as the destruction of cutchra is concerned, yet the furnace gives rise to a nuisance to those living in its immediate vicinity in consequence of the bad smells it gives off, and the smoke which is said to pervade the locality. With the old "Beehive" incinerator which was erected in the Municipal Workshops' yard such complaints were admitted to be just and one of the many desiderata that the patentees promised to achieve was a minimum of smell and smoke. An inspection of the incinerator will prove what foundation there is in the complaints lodged against it. Certainly no one would care to have planted down within a few yards of his residence even Messrs. Garlick and Christensen's improved furnace, but that is a question for the Municipality to dispose of and not the patentees. From personal inspection we can say that considering the vast amount of actively decaying matter that was being dealt with the nuisance was extremely small. In fact the erectors of the furnace claimed, and we believed rightly, that in the process of incineration there was no perceptible nuisance, and such bad odours as were noticeable, arose from the cutchra itself before being shot into the furnace. A slight amount of white steamy-smoke issued from the tall chimney stock, but beyond that nothing was noticeable. The furnaces burn fiercely, and when the doors are opened short blue tongues of flame shoot out, and absolutely no odour is noticeable near the furnace. The heat in the furnace is about 2,000°, almost enough to smelt iron, and with such a temperature all deleterious vapours are destroyed. However, even furnaces have a disposition which it is necessary to humour, and, like mortals, overfeeding disorders their constitution, and it is not improbable that Mr. Greenwood and others, may have had the presence of the incinerator forced upon their attention when some attempt has been made to overcharge it. With reasonable care, however, undoubtedly, Messrs. Garlick and Christensen may claim to have more than fulfilled their undertaking, and such nuisance, if any, that is supposed to exist, is not outside the skill of the engineers to remove. What they cannot do is to render inoffensive a cart of putrid cutchra] whilst it is on its way to their furnace.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Siam left Aden at 2 p.m. yesterday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Oceana, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr R S Hickey	Mr David Allen
Mr J Harford	Mr A W Mais
Mr A W McNair	Mrs Playfair
Miss F Parsons	Mr A S Playfair
Mr and Mrs H Rainier	Mrs H Picton Hodson and child
Mr Swift Boyle	Dr Fullerton
Mr B Hickey	Mr J Thornton
Miss Derry	Mr F F Pickard
Mr L Vibart	Mrs Giffert
Mr and Mrs P C Searle	
Mr Polwhele	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W S McClelland	Miss Roberts
Mrs McClelland	Capt Campbell
Mr W E A Wilkinson	Mr E Jaup
Mr J Harford	Mr J Jardine
Mr A Anderson	Mr Renfrey
Mr H M Chatfield	Mr and Mrs Denso
Mr A Wilkes	Mr and Mrs Chitty
Col J A Temple	Mr W S Smith
Mr and Mrs F Wood	Mr A D Smith
Mr H F Mayes	Mr Steinthal
Mr R G C Mowbray	Mr Chas Andrew
Mr F W Porter	Dr A M Hoyd
Mr H Douglas Taylor	Mr R W Blair,
Surg-Lieut-Col Evers	Miss Hooper
Mr E B Hudson	Lieut Hasferd
Mr J Hooper	Mr and Mrs A Wingate
Mr H J Hoare	Mr C Cuthbertson
Mr H de Ross	Rev and Mrs J C White
Mr E D Swinton	Lieut and Mrs Rabe
Mr F Rees	Mrs Lumley
Sir Wm Roberts	

FROM ISMAILIA—Mr Keverton

FROM ADEN.

Mr H M Seton Karr	Major Reilly

FOR MADRAS (via Bombay)—Mr R B Reid, Miss Mais, Mr Kincaird, Mr Salinger

FOR KURRACHEE (via Bombay)—Col T C Manderson, Mr E Hitchcock

FOR BANGALORE (via Bombay)—Major C W Ravenshaw

FOR CALCUTTA (via Bombay)—Mr Dickson

It was his interest in Rosicrucian and occult lore which commended Mr. Leland, as he says, to the late Lord Lytton at Knebworth. Here the author of "The Caxtons" showed his guest the famous Earl Stanhope crystal, and wished him to sleep with it under his pillow ; but Mr. Leland, fearing injury to the precious relic, declined the honour, which he now regrets. This Stanhope crystal, however, is, it appears, not the great mirror of Dr. Dee, though it has been said to be so. The latter belonged to a gentleman in London, and is stated to be made of "cannel coal." Lord Lytton was generally invisible in the morning, and sometimes after lunch. In the evening he is described as coming out splendidly groomed and fresh as a rose, and at dinner and after he was "interesting as any of his books." He had a curious habit of making almost invisible hieroglyphics on his letters, as it were for luck—a "common practice from the most ancient Egyptian times."

AFFAIRS IN INDORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Oct. 18.

Some years ago there was a certain Deccani Brahmin living in the Indore city. He was a man of a disreputable character, and used always to bribe the State officials to help him in creating complications in the State. He was prosecuted for mal-practices, found guilty, and sentenced. The just punishment meted out to him produced an impression among the contemporary officials of the State that in future his Highness the Maharaja, who was then Heir-apparent, would personally superintend the business of the State, and would not solely depend on the officials of the State ; and that their former malpractices would be exposed. Hence they began to conceive a dislike for his Highness the present Maharaja. After his accession to the gadi, some of these discontented and turbulent officials were dismissed and some were turned out of the State. Though out of Indore, these mischievous officials still kept scheming against the Maharaja through their friends and spies.

Shortly afterwards, his Highness the Maharaja proceeded to England. The absence of the Maharaja, in Europe, offered an excellent opportunity to spread false and mischievous reports about him in view to prejudice the mind of the Maharaja's mother, her Highness the senior Dowager Maharani, against the Maharaja, and to secure their own dishonest ends. Although there was no truth in such reports, the Maharaja being away in a distant country, her Highness was induced by these mischievous persons to give them large sums of money under various pretences.

His Highness suspected that the dismissed officials and those then in office would not behave loyally and honestly, and, therefore, had appointed some new officials, and, in order that they may do their work faithfully, had made them very valuable presents, and also expected that these new officials will pay due attention to the mischiefs of the old people and keep a watching eye on them, so that they may not allow the State treasury to be looted ; but some of these old, mischievous officials managed to seduce some of the new officials by holding out pecuniary benefits. Thus armed, these mischievous people found a convenient opportunity to secure their own ends. Her Highness the Ma Saheb (the Maharaja's mother) at the instigation of these mischievous people, believed that her son, who had then recently ascended the gadi, would send her also away. She was, therefore, induced to buy an estate, consisting of some villages, &c., in the Deccan. This project resulted in carrying away a large slice from the treasury. But these people never purchased any property whatever, and misappropriated the money to their own private purposes. In this manner these busybodies did considerable damage to the State treasury.

It is but natural such extensive losses should be seriously felt, even by one in high position as by a man with limited means—such a person would naturally try to compel those concerned to recoup his losses. These persons when questioned respecting the losses, would not only not answer satisfactorily, but had the audacity to serve their own mean ends to poison the minds of the European officials at the Residency by carrying false and unreliable information to them against the Maharaja. They thus meant to create a breach between the Maharaja and the then Residency officials, but the Maharaja, who is astute, foreseeing, and a lover of justice succeeded in exposing the machinations of these mischievous people—a circumstance which brought ruin on many of them, and they were caught in their own trap, which they had laid for the Maharaja. Most of them have been completely ruined, and are in difficulties. This is the result of their own misdeeds.

On enquiry an examination of the past accounts of the Fasli years 1296 and 1297, it has been found that there ought to be a balance in hand in the khasgi treasury to the extent of nine lakhs of rupees. But this sum is missing, and it is almost impossible now to account for its disappearance. Her late Highness the Ma Saheb in her life-time had told the Maharaja that she had presented a few of the gold ornaments from the Jawahir Khana to some of her servants, and that their Highnesses the younger Ma Sahebs (the step-mothers of his Highness) knew all about the jewellery and silver articles and cash in the treasury, and that he should get all information respecting them from the younger Ma Sahebs. But none of them have been able to furnish any explanation respecting the missing sum of nine lakhs of rupees and a number of jewels, ornaments, and silver articles. This is a serious matter. It is on this account that the allowances of the Maharaja's step-mothers have been partially withheld, and the amount thus kept is carried to their credit.

The persons responsible for the disappearance of the aforesaid items are, amongst others, a certain man, late of Indore, at present residing in a village in the Bombay Presidency, and one other, and a maid-servant, aided by karkoons and other officials. Of these the first mentioned had been prosecuted formerly for these misdeeds ; but his trial was stopped in the midst by the then officials, who sided with the accused and raised the question of his being a British subject, and helped in getting him discharged. This was a shameful act on the part of the officials concerned, when they knew the heavy losses of the State treasury. On a former occasion during his late Highness' reign, one Ganoo Hase had stolen some gold mohurs from the State treasury, and had bolted to Burhanpur. But the then Residency Vakeel, Ramchandra Vital, had very cleverly managed, through the Indore Residency, to obtain his extradition from the British territory. He was then put on his trial, found guilty, and sentenced. In the case first mentioned the whole thing was mismanaged, and he had to be discharged.

These mischievous people tried their best to keep the Maharajah ignorant of the losses in the treasury. The matter is still under inquiry. One would naturally ask why no steps were taken to examine the accounts, although these matters have extended over the last four or five years. The reply to that is that his Highness the Maharaja had learnt on various occasions that his step-mothers had privately helped and are still mischievously helping these selfish busybodies and expected that his stepmothers would some day give him the necessary explanation and keep him informed about the matter, and therefore did not press the examination of accounts. But now having waited long enough the Maharaja finds that there is no hope of obtaining any explanations and has, therefore, began the enquiry and examine the accounts.

Whenever his Highness the Maharaja ordered that papers of the enquiry in connection with this heavy theft in the khasgi treasury, which took place after the death of her Highness the Ma Saheb (the Maharaja's mother) be produced before him, the old officials and their agents, as well as the new officials, would not mind it, but would place before his Highness other matters connected with his step-mothers, and thus divert his attention from those enquiries about theft and losses. Such was the uniform course of conduct followed by the officials.

If public servants commit thefts in the State treasuries and appropriate whatever they could lay their hands on, and then desire that their master should make no inquiries, or that they should not be called upon for explanation about those thefts or losses, then where is the difference between a master and a servant ? The servants would be their own masters !

It was the intention of all officials from the beginning to

this and preserve the interests of the State intact, it is necessary that such people should at once be brought to justice.

The present officials should bear in mind that it is their duty to watch the interests of the State honestly, faithfully, and loyally.

Some of these dismissed officials have found refuge in British territory and other Native States, and some of them have also secured employments therein, but since their conduct for aforesaid reasons is very mean and shameful they cannot be expected to be loyal to anybody or watch their employers' interests.

The dismissed people, who are in foreign territory, have been reported to be on the alert, whenever the Maharaja happened to be on tour to Bombay or Poona, and they are also known to have obtained private information about the Maharaja's movements through fear of the Maharaja speaking about them to H. E. the Governor and other high officials, and trying to get them punished or to recover his lost money and valuables. Thus they attempt to conceal their misdeeds very carefully and are afraid of the exposure.

For the aforesaid reasons any person who would give them information respecting the missing and stolen money and jewellery, and who would also obtain tangible proofs against the guilty and their associates in looting the State treasury, and would help in legally bringing them to justice with unimpeachable and reliable proof, would be rewarded according to his deserts and valuable service, and will be allowed even to share up to half the value of the things recovered through his means.

If these public servants, who have been dismissed and turned out for misappropriating Government money, will repay to Government what they have misappropriated, the Maharaja will pardon them and re-enter them in the State service.

The persons most suspected are the personal servants, khasbardars, and some men in the Huzur Paga, who are related to the Maharaja's stepmothers. A regular system of bribery appears to be practised among the above men by the selfish busybodies. The latter class of men with a view to vex and annoy the Maharaja's feelings, try often to throw blood of slaughtered animals by the sides of the roads generally used by him, and some of them try to make tombs where there were none before, and where there was no possibility of the same. However, his Highness the Maharaja, being a man of a very firm mind, is not likely to be frightened by such stupid vagaries. But there is no doubt of the attempts of these men to threaten the Maharaja.

The above-mentioned extensive defalcations in the treasury must have been perpetrated by persons indicated above, and they must be constantly afraid of their exposures, for, when exposed, they would be visited with severe punishments by the Maharaja, and hence these mischievous persons may, in order to conceal their ill-gained wealth, not even fail to carry their guilt farther.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th October 1893 :—

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, No. 2451-41, dated 14th October, 1893, stating that the Ballard Road Pier Works will give additional work to the draughtsmen of his department, and requesting sanction to engage a temporary draughtsman of Rs. 45 a month for about a year.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against the provision for contingencies in the estimate for the work.

Read memo. from the Port Officer, dated 21st October 1893, forwarding an application from Mr. J. Avent, Acting Senior Dock Master, for one month's privilege leave from 16th October 1893; and recommending that the leave applied for be granted, and that Mr. F. S. Piper be appointed to act as Senior Dock Master and Mr. H. Kennard to act as Junior Dock Master. Read memo. by the Assistant Secretary.

Resolution.—The leave applied for and acting appointments recommended are sanctioned.

Read letter from the Special Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality, No. S. D. 393, dated 6th September 1893, forwarding plan No. A-3096, showing a plot near the Government Coal Depot at Apollo Reclamation, scored in red, which the Municipality requires as a site for the air-compressing machinery and appliances in connection with the carrying out of the Shone System of sewerage in the district of Colaba; stating that the site is not now required as formerly proposed for a sewage pumping station, but for the machinery and appliances above mentioned, and that there is no anticipation of a nuisance, as there might possibly be in the case of a pumping station; pointing out that the plot asked for includes a piece of roadway; and inquiring upon what terms the Trustees would be willing to dispose of the plot. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, No. 2-3535, dated 13th October 1893, stating that the land is at present yielding Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum as cotton storage ground, and proposing that the site applied for by the Municipality be leased to them at a rate to be fixed by the Trustees on the following conditions, viz. :—That the machinery and works to be erected will not constitute a fire danger to the cotton that may be stored on the land adjoining, and that the premises will be properly walled in and protected to prevent all risks; and suggesting that the Municipality be asked to take in addition the strip hatched blue on plan No. 3944/L-1 between the site and the wharf. Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, No. 2442/19, dated 13th October 1893, stating that he sees no objection to the ground hatched red being sold or leased to the Municipality and that he agrees with the Traffic Manager that it would be better if the Municipality would take as well the strip hatched blue.

Resolution.—The Trustees agree, subject to the sanction of Government, to transfer the site applied for to the Municipality on payment at the rate of Rs. 25 per square yard, on condition that the premises are properly walled in and protected to prevent risk from fire to the cotton stored in the vicinity. It should be suggested, with this risk in view, that the Municipality should acquire in addition, and on the same terms, the strip coloured blue on the Engineer's plan.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, No. 2448-36, dated 14th October 1893, proposing to begin the annual dredging of the Docks channels down to 55·00 T H D about the 19th or 20th instant with both dredgers, and stating that the Teredo with the Simple, Mudlark, and Pholas will begin alongside the harbour wall at the Victoria Dock entrance and work outwards to 1,200 feet east of the harbour wall over the area edged red on a plan forwarded with his letter, while the Kuphus with the Curlew will start at 1,200 feet east of the harbour wall and work to 2,400 feet east over the area edged blue; that the areas edged brown and yellow will afterwards be taken in hand by one or other of the dredgers; that the channel comprising the areas coloured red and blue will be cleared of silt down to 55·00 T. H. D. by the middle of February, 1894; and that, if overtime were worked, the dredging might be completed early in January next, but it is not advisable to do so. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee.

Resolution.—The Engineer's programme is approved. The Trustees concur that it is not necessary to work overtime this year.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 2-3587, dated 16th October 1893, submitting an application made by Mr. Cokarjee Cowasjee Comrigar for the lease of 1,306 7-9 square yards of land on the Elphinstone Land Estate for 50 years at the usual rates of rent, viz :—Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Rs. 1¾ per square yard per annum for the next 10 years, Rs. 2¼ per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years; and stating that the applicant proposes to build upon 1,066 6-9 square yards a ground-floor building at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000, and recommending that the lease applied for be granted subject to the building plan being approved by the Acting Engineer. Read memo. by the Engineer, No. 2441-9-03, dated 13th October 1893, reporting on the building plan submitted by the applicant. Read proceedings of the land committee.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted. The provision for the foundation of the building should be amended to the satisfaction of the Trustees' Engineer.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Pilotage Statement :—

	For week ended 20th Oct. 1893.	For week ended 20th Oct. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour...	17	21
" " out of " ...	11	16
" transported	12	9
" attended to	1	2
" warped	1	none

Statement of vessels using Port Trust Docks :—

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	8
" left	4	5
" remaining in dock ...	6	8

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	4	8
" left	4	5
" remaining in dock ...	7	13

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 21st Oct. 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
The Dredger Pholas ... Docked	412	3 days.
S S Savitri ..... at	227	3 days.
" one time.		
S S Java	1,477	1 day.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS VS. WELSH REGIMENT.

THE finals between these two teams were played off yesterday evening before a very large gathering of spectators, who eagerly watched for the result of the game. The Lancashire Fusiliers played a dashing game all through, and though the Welsh played the better passing game, yet their combinations were spoilt by the tardiness, which some of the players showed in getting rid of the ball, and several likely chances of scoring were thrown away by this. Wilson, the Fusiliers goal-keeper, won the admiration of every one by his coolness between the posts, and his saving of the several well-directed shots at his charge were warmly applauded.

FIRST ROUND.—The Welsh kicked off on the sounding of the Referee's whistle, but the Fusiliers were away with the ball, and carried it into the Welsh country, where "hands" was allowed against the Welsh soon after. The ball was beautifully placed in front of the posts, but the chance was thrown away. When kicked into play, the ball was volleyed back to the Welsh country, where Courtney pounced on it, and made a splendid shot at goal from a very difficult angle. Shortly after Thornton received the ball from the right wing, and amidst the cheers of the Poona men, notched the first goal. White, who received the ball when kicked into play again sent it back to the "forwards," where Courtney received it, and nearly scored again, the shot being warded off by Jones, the Welsh goal-keeper. After this a good deal of up and down play ensued; but Dwyer disturbed the monotony by passing the ball to Edwards, who scored another goal amidst the cheer of their backers. When the half-time was piped, the game remained at 2 goals to *nil*.

SECOND ROUND.—The Fusiliers commenced their attack in the north goal in this round. The Welsh were soon on the ball and carried it into the "maroon" country, but Morgan snuffed an easy chance. A foul against the Fusiliers was given at this stage, and the ball was placed in very close proximity to the posts, where Morgan seized it, and shot it in, but Wilson capitally saved the goal, and placed the ball out of danger, being warmly applauded for his performance. Again and again did the Welsh return to the charge, but lost several likely chances by dabbling with the ball, and the Fusiliers who were always in their track found very little difficulty in taking the ball from them. The Welsh paid the penalty of their tardiness in this half, for Courtney pounced in the ball, and rushing it down scored the third goal for his side. The game after this proved very fast, but the Fusiliers, nothing daunted, kept up to their forward policy, and gave their opponents some hard work. Several shots were made at the Welsh goal, but all went high and some wide, and when Mr. C. Brown, the Referee, piped the termination of the game, the Lancashire left the field victors by three goals to love.

Mr. C. Brown, the captain of the Rovers Football team, then presented the Cup and gold medals to the winners, and the silver medals to the runners-up.

Thus ended the Rovers Football Tournament for 1893, which reflect the highest credit on the committee of the Rovers Football Club, for the excellent manner in which it was conducted to the entire satisfaction of the competing teams.

The following were the teams :—

WELSH REGIMENT.		LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.
Jones	Goal	Wilson
Geodall, Harris	Backs	McDermott, White
Edwards, Franks	½ Backs	Ellsmore, Kitchen
Dalbier, Jones		McDowell, Eves
Shipston, Morgan, Vigirs. (Capt)	Forwards	Dwyer, Thornton, Courtney
Stafford		Edwards

Referee—Mr. C. Brown.

ONE DAY ONE PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The B. A. candidates fare no better than their brothers at the LL. B. and the L. M. and S. Examinations. After the excessive strain on a closely-concentrated mind for six hours there is hardly left sufficient time or energy even to go hurriedly over half-a-dozen books or more, as the case may be, for the papers on the following day. Also with regard to the previous notice that is given about the order of the papers, the University authorities stop short with intimating the subjects, and not the particular texts in which the student has to be examined; so that when two subjects happen to fall on the same day, either a number of books must be gone through, or they must depend upon chance for a fortunate choice. The University authorities will, therefore, do well to attend to this grievance of the students by appointing one paper every day.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Oct. 28. J. P.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I rejoice to see that students are coming forward to ask, through the medium of your paper, the Syndicate, that in the LL. B. and L. M. & S. Examinations only one paper should be set on every examination day. It is really a great hardship to work in a hot climate for six hours continuously on three consecutive days, besides the laborious hours spent at home to revise some eight large volumes on such dry subjects as law and medicine. The over-exhaustion of mind and body consequent on this great strain ends in a break-down of the constitutions of many students, and the premature deaths of many a bright University men. The necessity of reform in this direction is keenly felt by all students. In fact, in a large public meeting of University students, presided over by Mr. Shahani, Assistant Professor, Wilson College, at Mulji Jetha's Hall, it was unanimously resolved, in March last, to request the Syndicate to set only one paper on every examination day in all the University Examinations. This resolution again formed a part of an omnibus resolution carried unanimously in a meeting held at the Framji Cawasji Institute, for the purpose of founding the Bombay University Union, and which was presided over by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar. I may here also mention that shortly after the Mulji Jetha Hall meeting I, as a member of the committee appointed there, with one other member of the committee had waited on Mr. Justice Telang, our prematurely dead Vice-Chancellor, to learn his views on the different resolutions, passed by that meeting. In that interview which he was kind enough to give us and which lasted over half-an-hour, he informed us that as a student he had always desired to get free from the examinations as soon as possible and so judging from his feelings he thought that students should rather be liking to have three papers than one every day. But when we assured him that there was an unanimous feeling among students in favour of one paper, he distinctly promised us that our resolution would be put effect to this very year, so far as the Syndicate found it convenient to do so. Is it then, Sir, too much to ask the new Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate that they should make arrangements to set only one paper instead of two on every examination day, at least in such higher examinations as the LL. B. and L. M. & S., if not in all?

Wodehouse Road. M. H. VAKIL.

VERY little allusion has been made in the English papers, the *World* writes, to the death of a very notable man in his way, this being Harry Jennings, or "Le Vieux Chapeau," as he was called in France, where he trained horses for nearly half a century, among his employers being the late Count de Lagrange, the Duc de Morney, M. Paul Aumont, and Prince d'Arenberg, with most of whom he quarrelled sooner or later; for, excellent trainer as he was, he possessed a temper the reverse of amiable, and did not even cherish very fraternal feelings for "my brother Tom," to whom he would often allude in terms the reverse of complimentary. He was quite a character on the French Turf until failing health compelled him to give up his profession, and much amusement was caused by his reply to a proposal that he should consent to a division of the stakes after one of his horses had run a dead heat: "Je ne partage jamais, pas meme avec *mon* femme." It was soon after this that his wife died, and old Harry Jennings took to himself another, and came to spend the last few years of his life near Newmarket, where he died blind, but rich.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR-GENERAL TOMKINS, Director-General of the Military Works Department, will leave Simla on tour on November 5th; his principal dates being Rawalpindi November 7th to 15th; Jhansi, 18th to 22nd; Lucknow, 23rd to 27th; Fyzabad, 28th and 29th; Sitapur, December 1st; Lucknow, 2nd and 3rd; Cawnpore, 4th and 5th; Rawalpindi, 8th to 14th; Attock, 15th to 19th; Peshawur, 20th to December 2nd; Calcutta, January 5th to 28th; Allahabad, February 1st to 5th, visiting Dinapore and Benares *en route*; Cawnpore, 6th and 7th; Bareilly, 11th to 13th; Ranikhet, 16th to 19th; Roorkee, 24th to 28th; Umballa, March 1st to 3rd; arriving in Simla on March 5th.

THE Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway is taking up the vacuum-brake question in earnest. The engines lately go out for the newly-opened lines of the South Indian Railway have all been fitted with vacuum-brakes, as well as about 200 first and second-class carriages. The Board has now appointed Mr. R. McGeehan Vacuum-brake Inspector of the railway.

THE six months' estimate for railway and Public Works expenses will be taken into consideration at the commencement of November.

BY the typhoon of the 2nd instant, says the *Overland China Mail*, considerably more damage was done than was at first imagined, though comparison with former severe gales makes the amount of damage done comparatively trifling. Vessels between Bangkok and Hongkong encountered the worst, and from their reports it would appear that two typhoons passed to the west of the Colony within forty-eight hours. The new lighthouse on the Gap Rock, 30 miles from the west entrance to the Harbour, was damaged, and the light did not shew its warning rays for several nights. The P. and O. mail steamer Clyde sent ashore a boat on the 5th instant in answer to distress signals from the lighthouse-keepers, when it was found that the provisions and fresh water had been destroyed by the heavy seas which swept over the rock during the fury of the gale. Another severe North-easterly gale was experienced on Sunday, October 8, but nearly all the steamers and Chinese craft were able to get to shelter in good time. Several junks were wrecked, but no great loss of life is reported.

A RESOLUTION is published in the *Gazette of India*, regarding steam tramways outside Municipal limits. It is observed that the use of steam tramways as a means of communication in districts which are not well served by roads, and as feeders to existing railways, may be encouraged with advantage. Care should, however, be taken that provision of steam tramways is not permitted to interfere with progress in railway construction, by conceding to tramway companies the possession of alignments that may be likely to be required within a reasonable period, for the location of railways. In cases where such a result may be anticipated, and in which, nevertheless, it may be considered expedient to allow the construction of a steam tramway, the order should always contain the terms on which a tramway may, when necessary, be compelled to give way to a railway. The Government of India, without wishing to lay down any hard-and-fast rule, which might have the effect of discouraging the construction of steam tramways, desire to call the attention of Local Governments and Administrations that all applications for permission to construct steam tramways outside Municipal limits should be considered with the object of determining whether the projects concerned will more properly and conveniently be classified as tramways, to be constructed under the provisions of the Tramways Act, or as railways, to be constructed under the Indian Railways Act.

A CURIOUS incident of lawlessness is reported from Rajputana. Some three years ago the head Thakur of Panchota, in the Judhpur State, having no direct heir, adopted Umed Singh, the younger grandson of the Thakur of Kachaman, a lad of ten years of age; and though a junior local Thakur opposed the adoption, it was supported by the Agent to the Governor-General and confirmed by the Jodhpur Durbar. Last month the Panchota Thakur, being in failing health, desired that his adopted heir should be sent to Panchota, to live with him in his last days. On hearing of this, the opposing Thakur collected his supporters, and, it is alleged, threatened to shoot Umed Singh in the event of his being brought to Panchota. On this being reported to the Durbar at Jodhpur, they deputed some officers with an escort to convey Umed Singh in safety from Kachaman to Panchota. On arrival at the Thakur's gate, the opponents, who had assembled in considerable numbers, carried out their threat and opened fire upon Umed Singh and his convoy. One of Umed Singh's personal attendants was killed close beside his young master, and a horse was also shot under one of the Jodhpur officers, but Umed Singh was got in safety within the Thakur's palace. The old Thakur died next day. On the above facts being made known to the Durbar, they deputed Kavraj Murardanji, the Fouzdar Magistrate of Judhpur, to restore order at Panchota; and on his return to Jodhpur he took Umed Singh with him. The recalcitrant Thakur is now under trial at Jodhpur, for the murder of the young Thakur Umed Singh's servant.

THE following officers are to be given rank in the warrant of precedence as under the Director-General of Railways, entry 35; Consulting Engineers for Railways 66; Managers of State Railways 67; officers of Superior Revenue State Railways, class 1, and Chief Superintendent Telegraphs, 2nd class, in 72: Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, 2nd grade, Examiners of Accounts and officers of Superior Revenue State Railways, class 2nd, in article 77.

SPEAKING the other day of the absolute quiet that now reigns in the North Chin Hills, we noted that the telegraph wires still held out attractions that must be expected occasionally to prove irresistible to the tribesmen. The population of India have better materials of which to make their bullets without law breaking: but it is a very striking indication of the order that prevails throughout the country that with all the 126,000 miles of telegraph line extending over the land from end to end the cases of mischievous damage should be so rare. From the last annual report of the Telegraph Department it appears that out of a total of more than 2,000 interruptions during the year 1892, only 104 were attributed to malicious damage. And these figures, of course, include Burma, a Province which is responsible for about a third of the cases—32 to be exact. Considering the unprotected character of the lines, the wild countries through which they in great part run, the hostility with which one would think they must be regarded by professional criminals, such as dacoits and gang robbers, the opportunities they present to any discontented souls who wish to "take it out" of society generally without too much risk, the amount of mischief done in this way seems marvellously little. And yet it is not as if the country were growing quieter. In these Provinces at any rate agrarian unrest and crime in its more formidable types have unquestionably been on the increase during the last two or three years. But it would seem that if the people murder the unpopular landlord and bunniah and take to the road as outlaws more readily than before, they still do not connect their troubles with the Power whose symbols are the telegraph line and the railway embankment and the law courts where it eventually punishes them. At Agra, however, the local ruffiandom appears to have objected actively to the police telephone connections, upon which there were no less than five raids

MR. LELAND tells a story of Thackeray in America. There was a very beautiful lady in Boston whom the great novelist much admired, and to whom he presented two magnificent bronzes. Having dined one evening at her house, he said as they all entered the dining-room, "Now, I suppose that according to your American custom, we shall all put our feet up on the chimney-piece?" "Certainly," replied his hostess, "and as your legs are so much longer than others you may put your feet on top of the looking-glass," which was ten feet from the ground. Thackeray's remark looks rather like one of his sly ironical allusions to the exaggerations of Mrs. Trollope; but Mr. Leland tells us that he was offended at the retort, "and showed it."

WE hear from Chilas that nearly all supplies for the winter have been received. The new post, planned by Captain Aylmer, is on the ruins of the old fort, in a position which practically makes it impregnable against tribal attack: one side resting on the cliff overlooking the river. It is an irregular oblong in shape with gun emplacement at either end.

THE Waziris who lately raided a Powindah caravan, carried off 300 sheep, as well as 70 camels. It may now be necessary to inflict direct punishment upon the malcontent sections of the tribe, but it is desirable to wait a short time, as Sir Mortimer Durand is engaged in discussing with the Amir arrangements for controlling the Waziris as a body. His Highness is not likely to raise objections to coercive measures, as the Powindahs are his subjects, and he is naturally anxious to protect those enterprising traders.

SOME old postal vans were being broken up at Bombay, says the correspondent of an up-country paper, and in the crevices of the sorting case about a dozen letters were found. I saw one that had been delivered to a friend of mine some two years after it was posted. There was one stamp, and one stamp only on it, which told the addressee that the cause of the trifling delay of two years was that his letter had been *posted in the wrong train*!

A LETTER was this year received by the German post office addressed to Jacob Stainer, Esq., Violin Maker, Absam, Germany. The letter was returned with an endorsement in German and English that the addressee had been dead for just 200 years! This reminds one of the American lady who asked Mr. Gilbert, when on a visit to New York, if Mr. Balfe had been composing anything of late. As the famous musician had been dead for some years Mr. Gilbert's reply was: "No, Madam, but I am credibly infomed that he has been *de-composing* for years!"

IT is reported from Denver that silver mine employing 3,500 men have reumed work, being induced to do so by what they regard as an improvement in the prospects of silver. The large smelters at Denver and Pueblo are working ores from mines which are now working at Leadville, Creede, Rico, Aspen, Ouray, Clear Creek, and other camps. Last week silver to the value of 615,500 dols. was exported from New York to London, making the total exported this year 24,269,497 dols.

IN consequence of a deficient Nile flood it is estimated that 10,000 acres in Upper Egypt will be deprived of irrigation. The extent of land left waste in times of an insufficient flood used to be much greater before the creation of the canals which were especially planned by Colonel Ross to provide against such contingencies. As the cotton crop is about a month late this year the Government has granted a delay for the payment of the land-tax, which is done this month.

ATTENTION has been drawn to the fact that Mr. Barrie's story, "The Little Minister," which has just appeared in an illustrated edition, is in its thirty-fourth thousand. This fact is particularly noteworthy. "The Little Minister" was published just two years ago, so that it has sold at the rate of 17,000 copies a year. Thus it has outstripped most, if not all, of the other great literary successes of recent years. The moral appears to be that nothing succeeds like humour—at least, in fiction.

THE French Government has, through its representative at Berne, long supported the scheme for a Simplon tunnel to place France in more direct communication with Italy than either by the Mont Cenis or St. Gothard tunnels. The difficulties, the Paris Correspondent says, have been rather military and political than technical, but it seems they are at length overcome, the Board of the Jura Railway having adopted the Simplon scheme with the approval of Colonel Runsli, the military delegate of the Swiss Federal Council. The estimated cost is 2,160,000*l*. The tunnel is to go through the mountain near its base. A single-gauge tunnel will be first made and then a second one parallel to it. Should the scheme succeed, trains will run under the Simplon in about seven years.

DURING the negotiations with Siam, France, it will be remembered, demanded that the Danish officers in the Siamese service should be dismissed. Later on this demand was dropped, and the French Press represented it as a proof of the compliance of the French Government. Now it appears that King Christian of Denmark interfered, asking his Imperial son-in-law, the Czar, to bring his influence to bear upon the French Cabinet in favour of the Danish officers. This the Czar did at once with the expected success.

THE military court at Wurzburg, a Berlin correspondent writes, has acquitted Lieutenant Hofmeister, the defendant having been in prison for more than six months. It is a symptom of the nervousness of the military authorities with regard to everything that has to do with social democracy that a young officer, who has always conducted himself faultlessly, and who is the son of a Staff officer, could be arrested and imprisoned only on the denunciations of witnesses who at the trial considerably modified their original charges. It is rumoured that the court-martial assumed that Lieutenant Hofmeister was affected in his mind, although the medical witnesses stated that he was fully responsible for his actions.

IN the neighbourhood of Insterburg, in Germany, wolves have appeared in large numbers. Several farm proprietors have had their sheep destroyed.

THE glories of the ballet—as our fathers understood that term—live again for a moment in Mr. Leland's Memoirs (Heinemann). It seems to have been about five-and-forty years ago that, being in London, he went one night with his friend, Mr. Ewan Colquhoun, to Drury Lane, and after hearing Grisi, Mario, and Lablache together, saw the "Pas de Quatre" which became a historical marvel. For it was danced by Taglioni, Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucile Grahn. In after years, when the creator of Hans Breitmann talked about it with Madame Taglioni, she assured him that he had witnessed that night what the world had never since seen—the greatest and most perfect execution conceivable. For those four renowned artists, moved by rivalry, were inspired to do their best before such an audience as was seldom seen.

THE ways of the milkman are various, and we have no wish to make ourselves his advocate; at the same time the present condition of affairs in regard to the adulteration of, and abstraction from, that necessary article of diet is so anomalous, not to say absurd, and is so direct and incentive to fraud, that it is earnestly to be wished some termination should be put to it, even if legislation had to be invoked for the purpose. With gross adulteration, the addition of substances foreign to the meterial, the law can deal well enough; but when it becomes a question, as it mostly does in regard to milk, of the addition of a surplus quantity of a substance which already exists in it in very variable amount—to wit, the water—or the abstraction from it of the cream, the exact proportion of which in normal milk is not, and cannot be, defined by law, the difficulty becomes extreme. This has long been a cause of difference between the public analysts and Somerset House, and recent magisterial decisions obviously open the door to the lowest standard which can be proved by witnesses to have flowed from a cow. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. No one pretends that such milk is good, or that it is fair to charge the public the average price for it, yet it is milk all the same if a similar product can be squeezed out of an apparently healthy cow before a reliable witness. If it is impossible to fix a standard, as the public analists have long wished to do, below which nothing shall be considered milk, it does not seem unreasonable to ask that at any rate milk shall be classified as, say, first, second, and skim, in accordance with the quantity of solids and fat which it contains, any lack of either of its ingredients throwing it at once into the lower class. Considering the enormous proportions of the milk trade and the degree in which the question touches the life and health of the people, not to mention their pockets, this would seem a not unfitting subject for special legislative action, separate from the general law as to adulteration.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE COTTON CROPS.

THE following is the second general memorandum on the Indian cotton crop of the season 1893 :—

The high prices obtained for cotton last year and the seasonable weather in the early part of the present summer induced the cultivators in most of the cotton growing tracts to put a larger area than usual under the crop. The area sown in Madras is some 10 per cent. above average and is especially large in the Deccan districts. In the northern tracts of Bombay the sown area is 18 per cent., in the southern tracts 13 per cent. above average. In Berar and the North-Western Provinces there is a slight decrease, but in the Central Provinces and the Punjab the returns show a considerable increase in the sown acreage over that reported in 1892.

The season also has been generally favourable for the growth of the crops. Some slight damage was caused by want of autumn rain in Madras, and by rats in parts of Bombay. The floods in Sind were somewhat irregular and in the Punjab occasioned some loss to the riverain sowings. In Western India a break in July was followed by heavy rains in August and early September, and after a further break in September slight rain fell in October. The weeding in Central Provinces was benefited by the early break, but interfered with in Berar by the August rains. These rains caused some loss in the northern parts of Bombay and the second break had a similar effect in the south, but the light showers of October are expected to have improved prospects generally.

Roughly speaking the outturn in Madras is expected to be fair, in Berar satisfactory, in Bombay fair to good, and in the Central Provinces excellent. In the North-Western Provinces prospects are below average.

N.-W. P. INDIGO.

The following is the final forecast of the indigo crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1893 :—

AREA.

Of the total area under indigo in these Provinces rather over two-thirds lies in the Gangetic Doab, and is cultivated chiefly with the aid of canal irrigation, while rather less than one-third lies in districts outside the Doab. For the former tracts the most accurate estimates of area are obtained from the returns of the Canal Department, while for the latter reliance is placed on a special return received from Patwaris. During the last seven years the average area cultivated with indigo has been close upon 3,00,000 acres, but in 1891-92 the area had sunk to nearly 2,00,000 acres. A favourable season and a rise in the price of indigo at Calcutta have led to a great extension of indigo cultivation this year, and the area under this crop is estimated at nearly 3,50,000 acres.

CONDITION.

The season at the time of sowing was very favorable; the seed germinated freely and the early commencement of the rains greatly benefitted the plants. The final estimates of the condition of the crop received from the Zamindars compare favorably with the estimates of the last crop. The following figures show the average condition of the crop in each Division, according to the Zamindars' reports.

Division.	Condition in parts of 100, 100 denoting a full average.
Meerut	70
Agra	70
Rohilkhand	80
Allahabad	87
Benares	75
Gorakhpur	75
Oudh	75

OUTTURN.

It has been customary in estimating the outturn to assume that one-tenth of the total area in set aside for seed, and the remaining to take ¾ of a factory maund of dye per acre as representing a full average outturn. On these calculations after modifying the standard of outturn in accordance with the reported condition of the crop, the estimated yield of the present year's crop works out to 57,000 factory maunds of dye, which is about 8 per cent. in excess of the average quantity exported by rail during the past 12 years.

Year.	Export of indigo by rail. Mds.
1881	69,342
1882	74,560
1883	79,676
1884	78,474
1885	37,068
1886	42,947
1887	43,576
1888	39,746
1889	56,657
1890	33,389
1891	44,857
1892	35,319
Average	52,517

N. W. P. COTTON.

The following is the second forecast of the cotton crop of the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1893 :—

The rainfall in August and September was continuous, and was much above the normal in the latter month in almost every district of the province. Occasional breaks facilitated the weeding of the crops on high lying lands, but the plants on low lands, particularly in the Allahabad Division and certain districts of Oudh, suffered from excessive moisture. The total area under cotton, as now estimated by the Zamindars, is 10 per cent. less than the normal area. The average condition of the crop in the several divisions of the province according to the reports received from the Zamindars is as follows; 100 representing a full average condition :—

Division.	Condition.
Meerut	80
Agra	80
Allahabad	60
Rohilkhand	60
Benares	75
Gorakhpur	70
Oudh	58

N.-W. P. TIL.

The following is the second forecast of the til corp of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for 1893 :—

Heavy and continuous rains in August and September have done some damage to the til crops in low lying land, but except in a few districts most of which are in Oudh the injury is not very serious. The total area under til corp this year has been estimated at 9 per cent. less than the normal area. The condition of the crop in the several divisions of the province according to the reports of the Zamidars is as follows; 100 representing a full outturn:—

Division.	Condition.
Meerut	63
Agra	80
Allahabad	70
Rohilkhand	88
Benares	75
Gorakhpur	70
Oudh	56

THE ROHILKHAND AND KUMAON BANK.

THE appeal of Mr. Macauliffe and others against the Deputy Commissioner's orders of the 22nd September, rejecting their petition for an inquiry under the Indian Companies Act into the affairs of the late Rohilkhand and Kumaon Bank, was dealt on the 27th inst. in the Naini Tal Commissioner's Court. Messrs. Bellairs, Hardwood and Mathews, late Directors, Mr. Lancaster, late Manager, and Mr. Cairns, the Official Liquidator, were present, and represented by counsel and a pleader. There was no appearance for the appellants, and at twelve noon a Court messenger was sent by the Court to Mr. Macauliffe at his hotel. This man returned saying that Mr. Macauliffe was ill, and promised to send a medical certificate. The Commissioner observed that it was useless keeping those present waiting, and remarked that a full and public inquiry was desirable in the matter. While the Court was speaking a pleader entered and handed in a letter from Mr. Macauliffe, enclosing a medical certificate. In the letter Mr. Macauliffe applied for an adjournment till the 20th November. The pleader also, on behalf of one signatory asked for an adjournment. The Commissioner said that as one appellant was represented, the appeal might be forth with disposed of; but he granted the adjournment, as he thought it desirable that Mr. Macauliffe should be heard. In granting the adjournment the Court recorded its opinion that their expenses should be paid to the Directors, some of whom had travelled long distances to attend to-day, if they were present at the next hearing. No date was fixed for this, as Colonel Erskine will, by the 20th November, have relieved Mr. Giles of the Commissionership.

REPORTS from expert artillerists in England state that at last a satisfactory gun for the Horse Artillery has been found. It is not known yet whether it is a modified 12-pounder breech-loader, or one of smaller calibre, a quick-firing gun: but the impression out here is that it will carry a lighter shell than the Field Artillery. Be this as it may, it is pleasant to learn that the problem which has been vexing the Ordnance authorities at home has been solved. The 12-pounder is far too heavy a weight behind the team for operations with cavalry, though it could scarcely be improved upon for Field Batteries. Its shooting is excellent once the Gunners have become acquainted with its peculiarities, and with cordite it is superior to any gun of the kind possessed by foreign Powers. We shall probably have to wait a considerable time before our Horse Artillery in India are rearmed with the new weapon, but meanwhile they are scarcely likely to be called upon to go on service, unless Russia does more on the Afghan frontier than send out filibustering parties.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SPORT AT HOME AND ABROAD.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE CAULFIELD CUP.

THE Caulfield Cup: a handicap of 3 000 sovs.; second, 700 sovs; third, 300 sovs. One mile and a half.

MELBOURNE, Saturday, 21st October.

Mr. G. Davis's b h TIM SWIVELLER, by Swiveller—Burlesque, 6 years, 7st, 3lbs 1
Mr. J. T. Carslake's b h SAINFOIN, by Richmond—Isotep, 5 years, 7st. 13lbs 2
Mr. W. R. Hall's br h OXIDE, by Sardonyx—Geraldine, 5 years, 8st. 8lbs 3

(Winner trained by J. H. Davis, Caulfield.)
Won by half a length; twenty-eight ran.

DISQUALIFICATION OF THE WINNER.

MELBOURNE, Tuesday, 24th October.

An objection against Tim Swiveller, the winner of the Caulfield Cup, has been sustained and the race has been awarded to Sainfoin.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE CRITERION STAKES.

The Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft., with 200 added, for two-year-olds; colts 8st. 8lbs., and fillies 8st. 6lbs.; a winner of any race value 300 sovs., to carry 4lbs.; twice of 300 sovs., or one value 500 sovs., to carry 7lbs.; twice of 500 sovs.; or once of 1,000 sovs. 10lbs. extra; the owner of the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stake; entrance 4 sovs. Criterion course. 28 subs. Closed January 3rd 1893.

LONDON, Tuesday, 24 October.

Lord Alington's b c Matchbox, by St Simon—Match Girl
M Cannon 1
Baron de Rothschild's br f Brisk, by Galopin—Brie T Loates 2
Mr T Jennings' Junior b f Arouya, by Tristan—Mamia W Bradford 3
The Duke of Portland's b f Clatterfeet, by Hampton—Rattlewings 0
Prince Soltykoff's ch c Demetrius, by Gallard—Love in Idleness 0

(Winner trained by J. Porter, Kingsclere, Hants).
Betting: 3 to 1 on Matchbox.
Won easily by a length and a half.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Cambridgeshire stakes of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft. with 500 added; the winner of

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

SIR EVELYN WOOD, who acted as director of the recent army manœuvres in Berkshire and Wiltshire, has issued his report, which has been presented to the Commander-in-Chief. The total strength of the troops engaged is given as 15,670, with 4,205 horses, and in dealing with the expenditure and its results the general says :—"£7,200 was placed at my disposal this year for manœuvres. This has all been or will be expended. The claims for damage to crops, game, &c., have been settled, but some demands for compensation for wear and tear of roads appear to me to be more than I am justified in admitting as a charge against the manœuvre grant. The good effected by these manœuvres would have been cheaply obtained even if the expenditure had been many times greater. After admitting all the inconvenience inseparable from limited funds and considerations of private interests, there can be no doubt that the increased efficiency of all concerned is plainly observable. That the rank and file appear to have profited least is due to the better instruction now imparted in squadron, battery, and company field-training by their own officers. The mistakes made by officers are fewer yearly and are more readily acknowledged at the discussions after the exercises. These conferences have been very useful in the improvement of our battle training. These, however, are by no means the only advantages obtained for the army. Such manœuvres induce officers to study their profession more keenly than they otherwise would do, and the inhabitants of the districts visited have now, I am confident, an increased respect for the army as a training school for the nation." Sir Evelyn Wood acknowledges the assistance he received at the manœuvres from the Adjutant-General, and says it is his duty "to record in this, my last report from Aldershot, that the success obtained was due to the excellent spirit prevailing in all ranks and to the careful and unceasing labours of the Staff of the Aldershot Division." The discipline of the men is stated to have been remarkably good, and it is recorded that the excellent health of the troops was due in a great measure to the fine weather. The number unfit for duty of the force generally did not amount to more than 1 per cent. daily. The health of the horses was very good.

Lord Roberts, in distributing the prizes to the Bristol Artillery Volunteers, said England happily hitherto had been spared the terrible consequences of invasion, thanks to the strip of sea separating our country from the continent of Europe; but as, by a combination of circumstances which they might not foresee, the command of the sea might for a time be wrested from our splendid navy, it seemed to him to be the bounden duty of every able-bodied Briton, no matter what his station of life, to go through a course of military training. He was not one of those who expected volunteers to reach the highest standard of military efficiency, but he did not think that because they could not reach that standard they were not worth keeping up. The volunteer force had a distinct value of its own, and was a most useful body of men, worth making so efficient as to ensure their being a real addition to England's military strength in time of emergency.

The signalling round London, carried out by the North London Volunteer Brigade, proved successful notwithstanding considerable haze and stormy weather. Eleven lime-lights were employed, placed respectively at Hyde Park Mansions, the Crystal Palace, Richmond Park, Harrow Church, Hampstead Heath, Parliament Hill, and back to Hyde Park Mansions. This is the first time that London has been so encircled either by regulars or volunteers. The operations were under the control of Captain Tanqueray, and were witnessed by Colonel Stirling, commanding the brigade, Lieutenant Lethbridge, and other officers, both regular and volunteer.

With reference to the newspaper statement that, after the recent grand military manœuvres, General de Cools complained of the inefficiency of the reserve officers of the French army, a note issued by the Ministry of War on Monday says :—"The remarks made by General de Cools merely demonstrate the high value attached by the Chief Military Administration to perfecting the Reserve, an end which can only be attained at the price of unceasing efforts. The Chief Military Administration recognises the utility of the Reserve "cadres," but does not wish to foster illusions calculated to lead to cruel disappointment."

Captain Mollard, of the military school at St.-Cyr, France, has published a pamphlet entitled "Puissance Militaire des Etats de l'Europe." In 1867, the captain says, Europe could mobilise 6,038,000 men, the fighting strength of the six leading nations being, France, 1,350,000; Germany, 1,300,000; Russia 1,100,000; Austria-Hungary, 750,000; Italy, 570,000; and Great Britain 450,000. In 1892, or twenty-five years later, the aggregate fighting force of Europe, when mobilised, was 12,563,000, an increase of nearly 100 per cent., the figures for the six leading nations being, France, 2,500,000; Rusia, 2,451,000; Germany, 2,417,000; Italy, 1,514,000; Australia-Hungary, 1,050,000, and Great Britain, 342,000. But if the example of France and Germany, in their new military laws, shall be followed by the sister States, it will not be long, Captain Mollard tells us, before Europe will be able to mobilise 22,448,000 men, Germany, for instance, having 5,000,000; France, 4,350,000; Russia, 4,000,000; Italy, 2,236,000, and Austria-Hungary, 1,000,000. That the rest of Europe will follow the example of Germany and France to its full extent is, of course, very improbable, although Russia, Italy, and Austria-Hungary will do their best to augment their forces; but saying nothing about the future, the number of men that can now be mobilised is simply appalling, and reminds us of the extremes to which the Old World has gone under the baneful influence of militarism. France has about 37,500,000 inhabitants, and consequently, her fully mobilised strength of 2,500,000 men means one soldier to each fifteen or 66,666 soldiers to each 1,000,000 of her inhabitants. Estimating the population of the United States at 64,000,000, the same ratio in our case would mean the enormous total of 4,266,624 soldiers. Captain Mollard says of the cost to Europe of her gigantic armaments, that in 1870 she had 2,000,000 men under arms, which was her peace footing at that time, and those 2,000,000 cost her 600,000,000 dols. per annum. To-day she has nearly 3,500,000 men under arms, and her annual military bills amount to over a billion of dollars. Such is the price she pays for the costly luxury of militarism, and a price which, as far as France, Russia, and the members of the Triple Alliance are concerned, bid fare to be largely increased in the near future.

The sudden and unexplained loss of the new Haytian gunboat Alexandre Petion, in calm water, with the loss of every man on board, save one, who has been picked up with intellect so shaken that he can give no account of the disaster, presents itself to us as one of the saddest stories of the sea. The Republic of Hayti has lost more than her gunboat, for with her went down several prominent diplomatists who were proceeding to San Domingo to transact State business. The fleet of the Republic is small. It consists of the iron gun vessel 22 Decembre (launched in 1860), the sloops St. Michel and 1804 (both dating from 1875), the corvette Dessalines (1883), and the sloop Toussaint-Louverture (1886). To these, the lost gunboat, and another of like character, the Capois-la-Mort, are recent additions.

The United States naval authorities have given the necessary authority for rebuilding the famous old warship Hartford. The work will be performed at the Mare Island Navy-yard, where she is now anchored, and will be commenced immediately. The vessel will be practically rebuilt at an estimate cost of dols. 456,244—dols. 276,000 for the hull, dols. 160,000 for engines, and dols. 19,400 for equipment. This amount will be taken from the regular annual appropriations for repairs each year until the vessel is completed. It will probably require three years to complete her. The cost of her battery is not included in the above. She will have a modern battery consisting of thirteen 5in. rapid fire guns, four 6-pounders, and two 10-pounders field guns.

A remarkable man has just died in the person of Hayward A. Harvey, the inventor of the process of tempering steel which promises to bring about a radical alteration in our method of armouring battleships. The "Engineering and Mining Journal," an American publication, in a sympathetic notice of his death, gives the following interesting account of the inception of this process. It was in 1885 when he was connected with a company for manufacturing screws that Mr. Harvey first conceived the idea of making a bolt and nut of cast-iron with threads partially impressed on them in the mould, and then hardening or "steelifying" the surfaces of the threads and of the bolts and nuts so as to give them the necessary toughness. The product was so peculiar that it was remarked at that time that Mr. Harvey had probably made a discovery in the metallurgy of steel. Encouraged to pursue his experiments, Mr. Harvey succeeded in producing from ordinary low grade Bessemer steel a steel equal in every respect to the finest crucible or cast steel. He made out of this razor blades, knife blades, files, &c. In 1888 the new product and process were patented, and out of these experiments grew the process which is now to be applied to the armour-plates for our new battleships.

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NOTICES.

"Oh! I wish he'd break one!"

SCENTS FOR THE SEASON.

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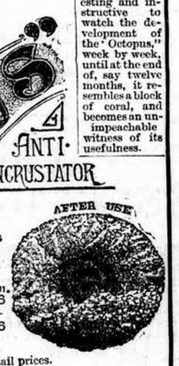

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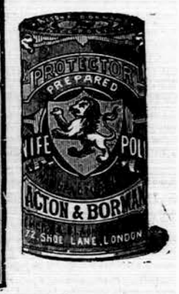

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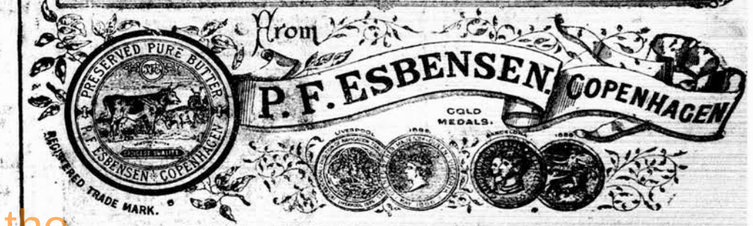

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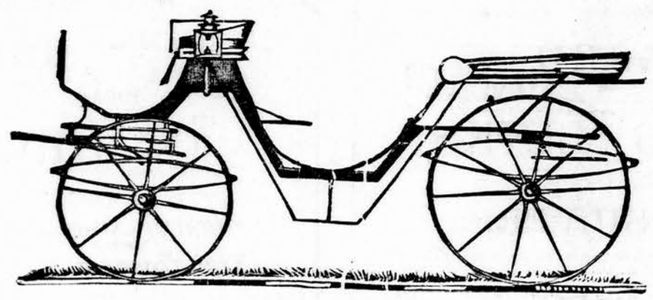

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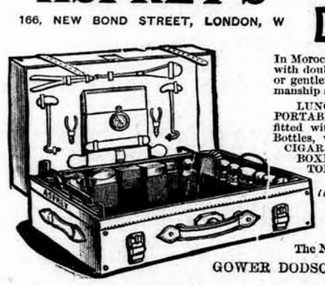

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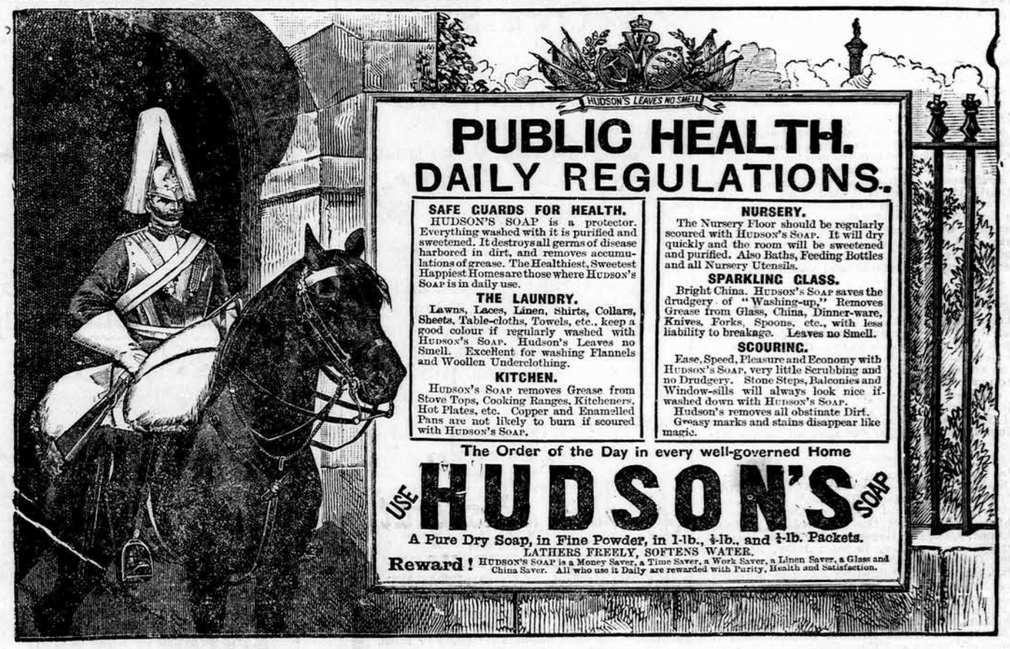

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